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MILITARY COUNCIL BEGINS SESSION IN BUDAPEST

LD201831 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1522 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Budapest, 20 May (ADN) -- The Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces began a routine meeting in Budapest today. The commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, and his chief of staff, Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, have arrived in the Hungarian capital for the meeting. The delegations of the fraternal armies from Bulgaria, the GDR, the PPR, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR have also arrived. Following their arrival, the delegations laid wreaths at the memorial for heroes who died for Hungary's freedom and independence and also at the Gellert Hill's liberation memorial.

CEMA METALLURGY COMMITTEE MEETS IN HUNGARY

LD171104 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI) -- The 65th session of the CEMA standing committee of cooperation in metallurgy ended Thursday in Tihany with a protocol-signing ceremony. The three-day meeting was attended by delegations of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Cuban Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Soviet Union and a Yugoslav delegation on the strength of an agreement between the CMEA and the Yugoslav Socialist Federal Republic. Invited representatives of Intermetal Iron Metallurgy Cooperation Organization were present also.

The standing committee took decisions and elaborated plans of execution for the CMEA Council and Executive Committee. It also considered tasks emanating from the resolutions of the CMEA summit and discussed proposals aimed at improving the bilateral cooperation of the member countries. The session appointed technical-scientific themes to be elaborated after the conclusion of many-sided agreements before 1990. The standing committee approved the 1986-1990 cooperation programme of the CMEA and Yugoslavia for the automation of iron metallurgy.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES CHIEF ECONOMIC JOURNALISTS

AU172041 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received the editors in chief of economic journals from the USSR, the GDR, Mongolia, the PPR, Romania, Hungary, the CSSR, and from CEMA, who are meeting in Sofia on the occasion of their traditional exchange-of-experience conference and seminar. Comrade Mikhaylov briefed the delegates on the tasks with which the BCP is coping in preparing the 13th congress, on questions of ideological work, and on the role of the mass media in our country.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING IN MOSCOW

For reportage on the CEMA Executive Committee session held in Moscow, including a Moscow PRAVDA in Russian version of the communique issued at the meeting, see the Communist Relations section of the 17 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PACT PROPOSALS PRESENTED AT CDE CONFERENCE

LD202327 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1918 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Stockholm, 20 May (ADN) -- At the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament [CDE] in Europe the Warsaw Pact states today submitted three new working documents. They contain concrete proposals on prior notification of major exercises of land, air, and naval forces in Europe and in the adjoining sea area and airspace.

The head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Dr Guenter Buehring, presented on behalf of the delegations of the GDR, Hungary, and the USSR a document on announcing maneuvers by air forces in which over 200 military aircraft are involved. The announcement should be made 30 days in advance. In his statement Ambassador Buehring stressed that the GDR regards the unannounced major exercises of the NATO air forces, which are held annually under the name 'Cold Fire' predominantly in FRG airspace, as a source of unpredictability and insecurity. Such air maneuvers, which are held directly on the dividing line between the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, contain particular elements of danger. These could be reduced by the proposed measure. The GDR representative stressed that notification of major air force maneuvers should be placed well to the fore on the scale of military confidence and security-building measures.

A document on notification of large-scale naval exercises was submitted by the head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Oleg Grinevskiy, on behalf of the USSR, Bulgaria, and the PPR. It states that naval exercises should be announced 30 days in advance when over 30 warships and over 100 military aircraft are taking part.

On behalf of the delegations of the CSSR, PPR, and USSR the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Ambassador Reznik, submitted a document on notification of major exercises by land forces, according to which all exercises of this kind in which over 20,000 men are taking part are to be announced 30 days in advance.

In conference circles the submission of these proposals was seen as further proof of the serious will of the socialist states to negotiate intensively in Stockholm and to reach concrete results. It was noted in particular that the concept of linking large-scale political measures, such as signing a treaty renouncing force, with military measures for confidence-building, such as the notification and limitation of military activities, as held by the Warsaw Pact states, is thus given more precise form as the key to the success of the conference.

MLADENOV SPEAKS AT PACT ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU190601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 May 85 p 2

["Speech by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, at the 14 May Sofia festive meeting on the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact"]

[Text] Comrades, 30 years ago today an historic event was inscribed in the annals of victorious socialism -- the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the European socialist countries. The Warsaw Pact Organization was created. The friendship of our peoples, both in the harsh struggle against fascism and strengthened in the struggle against the open attempts of international reaction to return us to the capitalist world, was consolidated in a treaty of alliance that gave us new and mighty strength.

We are proud of the fact that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is one of the founders of the Warsaw Pact. This corresponded with the aspirations of our people to live and work under peaceful conditions, to strengthen their cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, to develop their relations with the peoples of all European countries, and to make their contribution to preventing a new war and creating an atmosphere of confidence and security in Europe.

For the first time in its long existence, the speaker continued, Bulgaria took part in a multilateral treaty that binds Bulgaria by obligations to other countries and at the same time fully corresponds with its national interests.

History does not know an alliance such as the Warsaw Pact, in which relations among the countries are based on full equality, and the interests of each are inseparably and harmoniously connected with the interests of the community. Never in the recent or remote past has there been an alliance similar to the Warsaw Pact that fulfills a noble and highly responsible mission: to protect the peaceful and constructive work of the socialist community's peoples and simultaneously to guarantee peace and security for all European peoples.

The Warsaw Pact, the speaker said, was created 10 years after World War II. It appeared as a necessary responsive measure against the actions of the most aggressive forces of imperialism. These forces started marching against the agreements of Yalta and Potsdam, and broke away from the principles and goals of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. There is no doubt that the United States inflicted the first blows that parted Europe into hostile groups after World War II, and that the "Truman Doctrine" was the first programmatic document of the "cold war."

The United States came out of the war with increased economic and financial power and with a temporary monopoly over the nuclear bomb. In 1945, these factors determined the goals and methods of its foreign policy: American world leadership and pressure on USSR to accept this leadership.

A course toward an intensified arms race to reach military superiority over the USSR was commenced in order to implement these plans. This course determined the negative attitude of the Western states toward all proposals of the USSR for a just postwar regulation of Europe and for guaranteeing its security. Life soon showed that the Western leaders had underestimated the ability and willingness of the Soviet people to withstand their pressure.

During these years the anti-Soviet course was served to Western public opinion under the cover of the alleged "Soviet threat" and "defending the free world." Many documents of that time confirmed that never, not even for a moment, did the U.S. leaders believe in the existence of a real Soviet threat. Their goal was to disseminate terror among the Western public in order to convince the peoples of the necessity of maintaining the U.S. leaders' policy and thus accepting their hegemony.

The creation of the aggressive NATO bloc in April 1949 was a logical result of this policy, unreservedly supported by radical reactionary circles of the West European bourgeoisie.

It is well known that the USSR and the other European socialist countries did not begin to construct their military-political alliance immediately after the creation of NATO. They were led by the understanding that guaranteeing peaceful conditions must be achieved not through the creation of military groups, but through uniting the efforts of all European peoples in the interest of peace.

On the basis of this understanding, the socialist countries then determined as the main direction of their efforts to struggle for fully implementing the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and creating a system of collective security in Europe, against the course of the West toward an arms race and preparing a new war, creating closed military groups, militarizing West Germany, and admitting it into NATO.

This political strategy, based on a principled and realistic foundation and supported by West Europe's democratic and antifascist forces, did not exhaust its possibilities. Therefore, the socialist countries did not deem it purposeful and necessary to create their military-political alliance as early as 1949.

Why then was the Warsaw Pact created only 9 days after the ratification of the Paris agreements?

Because these agreements turned the FRG into a NATO member and gave the "green light" for its militarization and the foundation of its 500,000-man Army, which was to be incorporated in NATO. Thus, West Germany turned into the main hotbed of military danger in Europe.

A new strategic situation was created on the continent. It required the adoption by the socialist countries of such measures as would correspond with the scope of the danger that had emerged. Thus, the idea of establishing the Warsaw Pact was born, the speaker continued.

Further on the speaker pointed out: I would like to stress that the division of Europe into military blocs was not an objective necessity. It was not necessitated by the existence of states with different social systems. Were not the United States and Great Britain allies of the USSR in the struggle against facist aggression and did they not firmly promise to adopt joint measures to prevent a new war? The division of Europe was a result of the policy of the Western leading circles. Therefore, we repeatedly proposed and also propose now to disband the Warsaw Pact, simultaneously with the disbandment of NATO. However, these proposals remain without a constructive response on the part of the NATO member-states.

The main characteristic of the Warsaw Pact was and is its defensive character, and its supreme goal is strengthening peace and security in Europe. The organization was created in total accord with the UN Charter. The Warsaw Pact member-states undertook the obligation to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of other states and using the threat of force in their relations with other states, as well as the obligation to solve international conflicts through peaceful means.

Unlike NATO, the Warsaw Pact is open to other states regardless of their social system. The only precondition is their readiness to work for strengthening peace and security. These goals are acceptable not only to the socialist countries, but correspond with the interests of all states that are sincerely striving for peace.

The unification of the economic and military potential of the Warsaw Pact member-states, the speaker continued, increased the defensive power of the socialist community and its contribution to strengthening peace. The possibilities of each state to participate in working out the coordinated foreign policy line, the economic strategy, and the common measures on security and defense increased. All this contributed to successfully solving the concrete tasks of socialist construction in the separate states.

The friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of the Warsaw Pact member-states are a guarantee of foiling the attempts of imperialism to undermine the socialist system. Thus, the present "crusade" against socialism, as conceived by the imperialist reaction, has also been blocked through firm resistance by our alliance.

The approximate military-strategic balance with NATO is a historic achievement of the Warsaw Pact. The great Soviet state has acquired decisive merit for this. The USSR and its Armed Forces are the backbone of our alliance's military power. It is not difficult to imagine how the imperialists would talk to us if their mighty military power were not confronted by the same power. Maintaining balance is a necessary condition of guaranteeing the security of the fraternal countries, and simultaneously, the security of all European states.

The 3 decades of the Warsaw Pact's existence have been a peaceful period for Europe. This is not mere coincidence. It was mainly the efforts of the socialist countries and their cooperation with all peaceful forces that broke the tragic circle in which peace was only a brief interlude between world wars.

This issue of European security has from the very beginning occupied a central place in the Warsaw Pact's activities. What has been reached in this area represents great political capital.

The active and purposeful efforts of the socialist countries contributed most to breaking the ice of the "cold war" and the subsequent warmth in the European political climate. The treaties concluded between the USSR, the PPR, the GDR, and the CSSR on one side, and the FRG on the other, as well as the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin were of first-rate significance in the final recognition of the political realities in Europe after World War II.

The 1974 CSCE session was the most important event connected with the process of detente. The Warsaw Pact member-states were the initiators of this conference. They did the most for its success and for consolidating the principles and postulates of the Final Act in international practice. This document, signed by the leaders of 35 states, became a long-range complex program of cooperation in the name of strengthening peace and security on the continent. The conference left a lasting trace on the European peoples' political life. Its 10th anniversary will be marked this year in Helsinki.

The main direction in the activity of the Warsaw Pact is the struggle for stopping the arms race, disarmament, and preventing the danger of a new world war. Thanks to the initiative and consistency of the socialist countries, and despite the insistent opposition of the imperialist circles and the military-industrial complex, important treaties and agreements on limiting the arms race and on disarmament were signed and adopted.

The USSR and the United States agreed to stop experiments with nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, space, and underwater. The Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons is in force. The states relinquished their attempts to deploy mass destruction weapons in orbit around the earth and on space bodies, and on the bottom of seas and oceans. A convention on banning the development, production, and storing of supplies of bacteriological and toxic weapons and on their destruction, and a convention banning military or any other hostile use of means influencing the environment were adopted.

The progress in the talks on limiting strategic weapons reached in the seventies was a result of the strategic parity that had been achieved. The USSR-U.S. agreements that were signed have a special significance.

What has been achieved during the 3 decades of the Warsaw Pact's existence is a result of the close cooperation and joint activity of all fraternal countries. However, the main merit belongs to the USSR, its political, economic, and military power, and its Leninist foreign policy. Thus, the USSR obtained the respect and gratitude of the forces of peace and progress throughout the world.

Comrades, as known, on 26 April of this year in Warsaw, a meeting of high-ranking party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-states took place. A protocol on continuing the period of validity of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was signed in the same form as on 14 May 1955. The treaty remains in force for 20 years, and for countries that do not announce their withdrawal from the pact 1 year before this term the treaty will remain in force for another 10 years.

This decision was adopted after a profound evaluation of the international situation. The conclusion was unanimous: The goals and tasks in the name of which the Warsaw Pact was created remain topical under the present international situation, and the pact must continue to exist as long as NATO exists. At the same time, our readiness for simultaneously disbanding the Warsaw Pact and NATO was stressed again.

The decision is also a reply to the new aggressive plans of the Untied States and NATO and their new attempts to achieve military superiority and a change in the balance of power in favor of imperialism. Many facts show that the forces that 30 years ago compelled the forces of socialism to unite in a defensive alliance have not relinquished the illusions of social revenge. They again rely on military force for achieving their adventurist goals, with the risk of totally destroying mankind. In their striving to achieve military superiority, they are now utilizing the achievements of scientific-technological progress and modern technology. They see their exceptional chance in this and hurry to utilize it. The plans to create the potential of a disarming nuclear first strike are subservient to this goal. Increasing and perfecting conventional weapons so that their destructive capabilities come as close as possible to the possibilities of the mass destruction weapons is also subservient to this goal. The so-called Strategic Defense Initiative is also subservient to it. The plans for "star wars" are a new military provocation to socialism and a new real danger for peace. Preparations are underway to create models of aggressive space weapons.

Simultaneously, through rude pressure and promises about access to the new vanguard developments and huge profits, the Untied States is trying to attract its NATO allies and other capitalist countries to its space adventure.

The deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe continues. As experience shows, escalating the level of confrontation obstructs the search for political solutions and the reaching of agreements. The danger of a nuclear conflict also increases.

One of the confrontation's consequences is the appearance of revanchism, which more and more openly is calling for revising the postwar territorial and sociopolitical realities in Europe.

The USSR's efforts to improve the international situation shine even more brightly against the background of these aggressive actions that are pushing the world toward the edge of the nuclear abyss. The People's Republic of Bulgaria greets the beginning of the new USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva on the entire complex of issues relating to nuclear and space weapons in their correlation. The USSR position at the talks, its concrete proposals on the matters discussed, and the practical steps unilaterally adopted by it are real preconditions of achieving progress. Unfortunately, the behavior of the other country evokes serious doubts as to the sincerity of its declared intentions. As stressed at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the United States is not striving toward an agreement, but toward violating the agreement on the subject matter and goals of the talks. It has apparently posed itself the unrealistic goal of combining the arms race with talks on disarmament at the negotiating table. Such a position can lead to a dead end, the speaker pointed out.

Along with the material preparations for war, imperialism is using ever more actively various forms of political, economic, and psychological pressure aimed at undermining our community from within, creating tension in relations among our countries, and isolating the USSR through the "differentiated approach" and through attacks against separate units of the socialist system.

Recently our country turned into a target of slanderous attack. We are not surprised by the fact that it became the target of malicious anticommunism. We fully understand the irritation and dissatisfaction evoked in imperialist circles by the consistent course of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, its comprehensive cooperation with the USSR, its loyalty toward the Warsaw Pact, its economic successes, its growing prestige in the international arena, and last but not least, its role as a stabilizing factor in the Balkans.

Of course, we do not underestimate our opponents, or the troubles and worries they are trying to create for us, but we have no intention of deviating from the road we are following. We have enough power and possibilities to defend our honor and interests. We also rely on our powerful alliance in the Warsaw Pact.

Comrades, at the Warsaw meeting it was confirmed again that war can be prevented and that international relations can return to the cradle of detente. This is guaranteed by the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and its economic and defensive power. It is also guaranteed by the existing military-strategic parity, which reliably tames the aggressive appetite of imperialism. We are firmly determined to defend this parity. The Warsaw Pact member-states have repeatedly declared that they do not strive toward military superiority, but will never allow a foreign superiority over them. They have done and will do everything possible to strengthen their defensive power in accordance with the military threat created by imperialism.

We decisively remain supporters of the policy of detente. We are convinced that it is the policy of the future. The confrontation and tension in East-West relations are an anomaly and not a natural state.

The key to normalizing these relations and improving the international climate lies in the establishment of balanced and correct relations between the USSR and the United States. This depends first of all on the United States. The USSR has given and gives much proof of the fact that is is ready for an equal, honest, and constructive dialogue.

Under the present conditions, the speaker continued, the idea of united actions by the antiwar forces, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov repeatedly stressed, must obtain a new development and a new and broader content, as well as more diversified forms of manifestation. Today the attitude toward preparations for a nuclear war is the watershed that divides peace-loving mankind from the handful of warmongers. This creates an objective foundation for uniting the efforts of millions of people throughout the world in the struggle for preventing a nuclear war.

The initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states and the struggle for their implementation are of first-strike importance with respect to a change for the better. In recent years the socialist countries presented at various international forums -- the United Nations, the Geneva disarmament conference, the Vienna talks, and the Stockholm conference -- many important peace initiatives and proposals. There can be no doubt that if they receive a positive reply, this will cause a turnaround in international relations. The proposals on relinquishing being the first to use nuclear weapons, freezing nuclear arsenals, a total and general ban on nuclear weapons experiments, adopting norms of behavior for the nuclear states, concluding a treaty on mutual nonuse of military power and maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-states, not increasing and decreasing military expenditures, freeing Europe of chemical weapons, creating nuclear-free zones in Europe, and so forth, are far-sighted and full of realism and political goodwill.

Experience at the various international disarmament forums hitherto leads to the conclusion that guaranteeing security in nuclear era requires a new mode of thought. Nobody can strengthen his security at the expense of the security of others. The motto of Napoleon, "Ask for the impossible if you are to get the maximum," cannot hope for success in modern diplomacy. The nuclear era gives a new slogan to life: "equality and equal security."

Comrades, some 8 months ago we celebrated a remarkable anniversary -- the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution. This really was an impressive event that left happy and moving impressions in every Bulgarian. There are many reasons for this, and they were all reported and noted according to their merit. And as inevitably happens under such conditions, the holiday mood was accompanied by a businesslike attitude and many evaluations and conclusions.

The achievements of socialism in Bulgaria are a concrete expression of the active and creative policy of the BCP -- leader and organizer of all our victories along the road of socialism. Without any exaggeration, we can state that modern Bulgaria is a child of its general April line, pursued wisely and far-sightedly by its universally recognized creator,and implemented steadily and consistently through the collective efforts of the party staff, the BCP Central Committee. The April line is the basic direction and core of the entire domestic and international policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This policy's creative essence is its vital force, and its lasting and steady care and purpose are its permanent dimension. Its motto: Everything for man, everything for the benefit of man.

The successes of the Bulgarian people in constructing the developed socialist society have both national and international significance. They increase the party's attractive force, as well as the authority of the communist ideas and of real socialism. On the other hand, they confirm the world-historic significance of the Soviet experience and the general validity of the basic laws of the transition from capitalism to socialism and of constructing the new society.

The achievements of socialism in Bulgaria would have been impossible, even unthinkable, without the friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance of the countries of the socialist community, and first of all the USSR. This conclusion predetermines also the most important direction of the foreign policy and activity of our party and state, namely, strengthening bilateral relations and multilateral cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

When we draw the balance of the 30 years of existence of the Warsaw Pact, we note with a sense of justified pride the active and fruitful participation of our motherland in the fraternal defensive military-political alliance.

Our country's principled and peace-loving foreign policy, the speaker said, affords it a worthy place in the struggle of the peoples against the military danger, for independence, democracy, and social progress. Our efforts are aimed at expanding mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries and peoples. In this respect we pay special attention to our policy in the Balkans. The People's Republic of Bulgaria shows a lasting and steady striving to consolidate confidence, good-neighborliness, understanding, friendship, and cooperation with all peoples in the region. We shall continue to make efforts to adopt concrete steps on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. The implementation of this idea would be a substantial contribution to strengthening peace and security in Europe and the entire world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is actively participating in the military cooperation between the fraternal countries, aimed at increasing the combat readiness of the allied armies.

From the rostrum of the 12th BCP Congress Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated: "Our freedom and independence and our comprehensive development are most closely connected with the destiny of the fraternal countries, our loyal and selfless friends. We are doing and will do everything possible to strengthen the Warsaw pact, our political and defensive alliance.

The better we solve the problems of our economic development, the better we shall implement our first priority task of strengthening the Warsaw Pact. As Marxist-Leninists, we know that the economy is in the final account the main sphere of our struggle against imperialism and the main battleground on which the issue of the comprehensive development of the world revolutionary process is to be solved. Our achievements on this battleground will be our biggest contribution to strengthening the Warsaw Pact.

The efforts of the working people are not aimed toward implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the National BCP Conference on matters of quality. The implementation of the 1985 Socioeconomic Development Plan and the Eighth 5-Year Plan focuses our attention. As a result of the insistent theoretical and experimental activity after the 12th BCP Congress, the party and people now dispose of a clear and scientifically based concept on the construction of mature socialism.

The Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people face a strategic prospect -- the task of today and tomorrow: the transition of the national economy and our entire life to the rails of intensification. New horizons are opening for increasing the effectiveness of the economy, increasing the national wealth, improving the people's prosperity, and strengthening the country's defensive ability. Accelerating scientific-technological progress and introducing the most modern scientific achievements, this is the strategic factor in implementing the scientific-technological revolution. What does this mean in practice? In practice this means the application of new quality approaches in implementing the strategy of the party and the state in the area of scientific-technological progress, and maximum and effective movement toward the set goal. As our first party and state leader says:

"To construct developed socialism in Bulgaria means to implement the scientific-technological revolution. To implement the scientific-technological revolution means to construct developed socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

Now when the country is preparing for worthily greeting the 13th BCP Congress, the implementation of the decisions of the February BCP Central Committee Plenum becomes a national concern and responsibility. The great battle will be on the scientific-technological front. United and rallied around the BCP's April policy, all communists and all working people must enter this battle with the thought of victory. The solution of this exceptionally important political task requires full mobilization of all forces and energies in all sectors and first of all in material-technological production. It is necessary to develop a broad and mass socialist competition of the working production. It is necessary to develop a broad and mass socialist competition of the working collectives. What we need is initiative, discipline, activity and exactingness.

It is to be well understood that the implementation of the decisions of the February BCP Central Committee Plenum is an organic part of the great battle against imperialism, which is hoping that we shall meet difficulties in implementing the intensification. Imperialism initiates sanctions and introduces embargoes against us because it strives to delay, complicate, and prevent this process. Precisely for this reason we must fully connect the advantages of socialism with the achievements of modern scientific-technological progress.

The solution of this task is our international obligation toward the fraternal socialist countries, the CEMA members. Now the coordination of our countries' 5-year plan is underway. This is an important step toward implementing qualitative changes in developing our cooperation in the spirit of the decisions of CEMA's Moscow summit meeting. The success of this cause is predetermined by the timely and qualitative implementation of each country's obligation.

Comrades, the renewal of the Warsaw Pact's period of validity coincides with the 40th anniversary of the great victory against Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism.

This victory was dearly paid for, the speaker said. Its price was measured by tens of millions of human lives given by the peoples of many countries, and first of all the Soviet people. Therefore, the lessons of the war cannot and will not be forgotten.

The historic achievements of the socialist community and the present and future of social progress are closely connected with our capability to defend what has been achieved and to guarantee the security of our countries and peoples. This is especially important now, when mankind is threatened by the danger of a nuclear war. Life constantly confirms that the economic and defensive power of the socialist community, the strength of the fraternal countries' alliance, and their unity of action are the decisive force capable of taming adventurism and aggression.

In his speech at Moscow's festive meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: "The states of the great community have invaluable experience and a perfected mechanism for coordinating their policy. They act in a united front on international issues and consistently defend the cause of peace and disarmament and the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Warsaw Pact, its Political Consultative Committee, and the Joint Armed Forces of the allied countries have a great role in this enterprise. As long as the danger to peace and security has not been removed, the Warsaw Pact member-countries will continue to do everything necessary to defend themselves against all attempts."

The road we traveled and our experience dictate with iron logic that we:

-- strengthen the military-political unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member-states and maintain the necessary level of our collective defensive ability;

-- expand and strengthen our economic and scientific-technological cooperation, the reliable foundation of the progress of all socialist countries and a decisive factor in increasing and consolidating their authority in the international arena;

-- continue to worthily implement our patriotic and international duty in the name of peace and progress and the name of socialism and communism.

TODOROV CLOSING SPEECH AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU201157 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 May 85 p 2

[Speech by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, at the closing meeting of the 16th session of the Eighth National Assembly in Sofia on 17 May]

[Text] Comrade National Assembly deputies: Another session of our parliament is coming to an end, one we assess positively because it accomplished positive deeds.

Through their representatives the Bulgarian people pronounced an imperious "yes" on the extension of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955. We acted precisely in this manner because the reason for the necessity of a military and political alliance of the European socialist countries is still valid. This reason lies in the existence of the aggressive NATO bloc, in the militarist policy of the United States and of the other imperialist countries. The extension of the Warsaw Treaty is not only an act of self-preservation, but also a decisive factor in preserving peace in Europe and throughout the world.

It is with concern and alarm about the future of our people and of all mankind that we adopted a declaration in support of the appeal launched by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government. Together with the socialist community member-countries, together with all peace-loving forces we will adopt active measures to stop the slide toward the abyss of nuclear disaster, and to block the path of a new war.

The unity of action between the people and their legislative organ -- the National Assembly -- was remarkably expressed in the discussion, as well as in the expansion, through working people's proposals, and in the final adoption of the family code. Millions of people participated in the nationwide debates and thousands of them submitted proposals on how to achieve a better organization of family relations. The lively discussions held throughout the country, as well as here, in the National Assembly, helped us to adopt a legal code which is encouraging the consolidation of the Bulgarian family.

We hope that the new family code will contribute to the Bulgarian families' efforts in better implementing their tasks, which involve great responsibility, and will help the families to increasingly become a center of intellectual and spiritual communication between spouses, and between parents and children.

I would like to recall a statement of Karl Marx: "No one is forced to sign a marriage contract, but anyone who has signed such a contract is bound to obey the laws of marriage." The concern and alarm of society about the solid basis of the family, about the responsibility of each member belonging to the family collective, are growing.

I think that there are enough prerequisites for more successfully struggling against deviations from the socialist way of life, and in connection with preserving the family intact. The centuries have not obliterated Cicero's thought that there is nothing more pleasant than the comfort of home.

The amendments we adopted regarding the Penal Code are prompted by the striving to consolidate public order and to create conditions for a peaceful and safe life for Bulgarian citizens. Our social system is alive and strong, but no one should think he is able to destabilize it. The amendments adopted are in full conformity with the principles of contemporary international law and of our state's policy.

It is a serious concern of the National Assembly and of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to perfect the state apparatus and its work. The structural and personnel changes adopted at the Council of Ministers are aimed at improving operational management and at increasing its efficiency.

Only 1 year separates us from the end of the term of the Eighth National Assembly and within less than a year the 13th BCP Congress will take place. Our party and state leaders, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, are doing everything within their power, everything necessary, in order to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the tasks assigned by the law on the Eighth 5-Year Plan period.

I close the session of the National Assembly with the appeal that our contribution to party and state policy may increase, that the contribution of the National Assembly deputies in worthily preparing for the 13th BCP Congress may become ever greater!

SOFIA REACTION TO RADIO MARTI BROADCASTS

Beginning Reported

AU210843 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Today a new anti-Cuban radio station -- Radio Marti -- begins to broadcast from Florida. The main tasks of this new mouthpiece of ideological subversion against the island of freedom are to disseminate disinformation on the policy of the Cuban Government, and cast a shadow over reality in Cuba. For the current year alone $11 million have been allocated for Radio Marti through USIA, and the funds will increase in the future.

Cuban Denunciation Noted

AU210845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] The Cuban Government has issued a statement on the decision of the United States to activate beginning today the subversive anti-Cuban Radio Marti station. The statement describes the decision as cynical and provocative. It points out that with this step the U.S. Administration is trying to create an atmosphere of tension and conflict around Cuba, and undermine Cuba's efforts to find a sensible solution to the explosive situation in Latin America. As a response to this provocation the Cuban Government has announced measures that envisage a review of the two countries' agreements on many issues.

TANCHEV HOLDS FINAL TALKS WITH U.S. FARMERS

AU201812 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (B.Z.N.S.), held a final session of talks with the delegation of the U.S. National Farmers' Union (N.F.U.), led by the union's president Mr Cyrus Carpenter, who visited here at the invitation of the B.Z.N.S. Standing Committee. They discussed the possibilities and expressed reciprocal preparedness for the further promotion of contacts between the B.Z.N.S. and the N.F.U., which can help expand relations and business contacts between Bulgaria and the U.S. on the basis of mutual benefit.

The two sides emphasised that the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence among countries of different social systems is the only reasonable alternative to the nuclear war threat. They noted the great significance of a freeze and a reduction of nuclear stockpiles, a prevention of outer space militarisation, a renunciation of the use of force in international relations. The two sides welcomed the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and expressed hope that mutually acceptable agreements can be achieved at them on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons on the basis of parity and equal security for the states.

The N.F.U. representatives emphasised that Bulgaria's consistent peaceloving policy in the Balkans, in Europe and worldwide helps the positive beginnings gain ground in international relations.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES ROMANIAN LABOR MINISTER

AU151946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] On 15 May Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov received a delegation of the Romanian Ministry of Labor led by Minister Maxim Berghianu. Questions pertaining to the place and role of the labor organs in implementing the party decisions on the two countries' socioeconomic development were discussed. The meeting was attended by Georgi Evgeniev, chairman of the Committee on Labor and Social Work, and by Liviu Minda, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria.

CONGOLESE LEADER SASSOU-NGUESSO ARRIVES 20 MAY

AU201011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the People's Republc of Congo, and government leader of Congo, arrived in our country today.

At Sofia airport, which was festively decorated with the national flags of the two countries, Denis Sassou-Nguesso was welcomed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The national anthems of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the People's Republic of Congo were played by a military band. Twenty-one gun salvos -- the salute of the nations -- were fired on the occasion. The first party and state leader of the People's Republic of Congo inspected the honor guard, which presented arms.

Many citizens came to the Sofia airport to greet the high-ranking guest and express their friendly feeling for the people of Congo. Congolese boys and girls who are being trained in Bulgarian educational institutions were also present at the Airport.

Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Stanish Bonev, Dimitur Stanishev, and Vasil Tsanov, as well as deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, members of the government, and other officials were also among those present at the airport.

CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY

AU152231 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 15 (BTA) -- Political consultations between the Foreign Ministries of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Belgium were held from May 13 through 15 in Sofia. The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the Belgian delegation by Mr Prosper Tuisbart, director general at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

At the talks the two sides exchanged opinions on a wide range of issues related both to the state and prospects of the development of bilateral relations as well as to a number of international problems. The two delegations gave a positive assessment to the development of Bulgaro-Belgian relations and expressed readiness to cooperate for the further activation and broadening of the political contacts and of trade, economic, techno-scientific and cultural cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis in conformity with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

Discussing international issues, the two parties to the talks paid special attention to the issues of the preservation of peace and security, to the East-West relations, to the Middle East, Central America, etc. Expressing concern over the strained international situation and over the continuing arms race, the two delegations welcomed the agreement reached between the USSR and the U.S. for talks on the whole complex of issues related to nuclear and space weapons. They expressed the conviction that the Stockholm Conference of Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe will start concrete work on the preparation of mutually acceptable resolutions. The two delegations also paid attention to the cultural forum in Budapest, to the meeting on experts on human rights in Ottawa, etc.

The Bulgarian delegation explained the policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans and the issue of creating a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Balkans in particular.

The Belgian delegation acquainted the Bulgarian side with some issues of the EEC and the Western European Union.

The leader of the Belgian delegation Mr Prosper Tuisbart was received by Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE NOMINATES HUSAK FOR PRESIDENT

LD201711 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 May 85

[Excerpts] The 14th CPCZ Central Committee session was held today in Prague Castle's Spanish Hall. It discussed a proposal of the party's Central Committee Presidium with regard to the election of the Czechoslovak SR president.

The deliberations were opened and chaired by Comrade Vasil Bilak. The Central Committee honored the memory of its deceased member, former minister of national defense, Martin Dzur. After electing working commissions, Comrade Lubomir Strougal delivered the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium proposal to recommend Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ's Central Committee and the present president as candidate for the post of Czechoslovak SR president. The proposal was accepted by the session's participants with prolonged applause.

Comrade Gustav Husak was elected CPCZ Central Committee first secretary in 1969 and further developments confirmed the correctness of that decision. The unity of the party was renewed, and its leading role and effectiveness resumed. Thanks to the relatively fast process of the overall consolidation of the life of society, our people's trust for the party's policy increased, and the negative consequences of the crisis-ridden period were gradually rectified.

Leaders Praise Husak

LD202234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee session continued with a discussion.

Comrade Josef Korcak pointed to the close ties between Comrade Gustav Husak's life and work, our people's important struggles, and his contribution to our socialist present. He emphasized that Husak had proved his qualities in the presidential office as a statesman, politician, and human being. Citizens perceive the highest state office as a guarantee for realizing revolutionary traditions and ensuring good prerequisites for their personal filfullment in life and work. Korcak expressed the conviction that the proposal to recommend Comrade Gustav Husak for the office of president of the CSSR also for the next electoral period is in line with the party's needs and society's interest. It expresses the continuity of the tested line of the construction of advanced socialist society and is in harmony with the permanent need to unite our Republic's working people and nations and nationalities for the shared goals of socialist construction. Comrade Josef Korcak said that the election of Comrade Gustav Husak to the head of our state is seen by the Czech national bodies, communists, members of other political parties and nonparty members of the Czech SR as a prequisite for the consistent application of the CPCZ and National Front's policy and as a continuation of the course of strengthening social securities, improving living conditions, and strengthening peace.

Comrade Peter Colotka noted that connected with the name of Comrade Gustav Husak are the struggles of our Communist Party, the working class and all working people against the bourgeois class power, fascism and war, and for national and state liberation, the victory and strengthening of socialism and its defense. In every stage of his life, Comrade Gustav Husak has demonstrated his firm loyalty to Leninism and the noble ideals of social justice that he elevated to the fundamental purpose of life.

He is also the obvious candidate for the office of president of the Czechoslovak SR because he defends and incessantly develops the Czech's and Slovak's fraternal ties, tested in their joint struggles for freedom. Comrade Gustav Husak's contribution to strengthening the unity and cooperation with the fraternal socialist states and the course of peace and understanding between nations has been great. This activity has been recognized by the progressive and democratic forces in Europe and throughout the world.

Comrade Josef Kral emphasized that our working class has achieved unprecedented successes, particularly after the 14th CPCZ Congress that laid down the general line of the construction of advanced socialist society in our homeland. This entire period will be forever connected with the creative work of that committed Marxist-Leninist, Comrade Gustav Husak, who uses all of his potential in the service of the working class and the working people. The fact that the CPCZ's policy is based upon the working people's interests is borne out by the mass support given to it by work teams from all spheres. In this context, Hero of Socialist Labor Josef Kral noted a pledge undertaken by combined brigades of socialist labor from the Sigma-Hranice Enterprise, who want to fulfill the tasks of the 7th Five-Year Plan 40 days ahead of schedule.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann also fully supported the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's proposal to again recommend Comrade Gustav Husak for the office of president of the Czechoslovak SR. He said: I express this view not only in my own name or on behalf of communists in the leadership of the Central Council of Trade Unions and its Presidium, but also on behalf of the entire organization of the working people, on behalf of the almost 7.5 million people in the trade union movement. Developments over the last 10 years and the experiences gained by the working people have convincingly demonstrated that the trust expressed by trade unionists for Comrade Gustav Husak through their support for his candidature in 1975 and again in 1980 was absolutely justified. He performed the duties of the office of president to the benefit of the Czechoslovak people and in the interest of the construction and strengthening of socialist society. It is Comrade Gustav Husak's undoubted contribution that the working peoples confidence in the socialist system and the party's policy has been further strengthened.

Comrade Marie Musilkova emphasized that Comrade Gustav Husak was put in the highest party office at the most complex moment when it was necessary to lead the party and society from a deep crisis. Thanks to the policy of the CPCZ pursued under his leadership and to international relations, with the USSR in particular, our Republic has remained socialist. Comrade Gustav Husak is deservedly highly thought of in the international communist and workers movement. Hero of Socialist Labor Marie Musilkova went on to say that although Comrade Gustav Husak stands at the top of the social ladder, he remains a man open to the troubles and joys of ordinary people.

Comrade Jural Rell said that the sincere respect our people have for Comrade Gustav Husak, and his high authority, stems from his important role in the struggle against fascism. People from the rebel Central Slovak Region [rising in 1944] in particular know him as a leading organizer of the Slovak national uprising and an important representative of the 5th illegal CPSL leadership. Hero of Socialist Labor Juraj Rell said that the best features of Comrade Gustav Husak's personality were already displayed at that time: a principled Marxist-Leninist, devoted patriot, and sincere internationalist. His life and work after the liberation has confirmed these characteristics. We are proud that our party and state are led by a man with high party and state authority, an important representative of the communist and workers' movement, and convinced fighter for peace and progress.

Comrade Antonin Kapek, speaking on behalf of Prague communists and all working people of the Czechoslovak SR's capital city, expressed support for the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium regarding the candidature of Comrade Gustav Husak for the office of president of the Czechoslovak SR. He underlined his personal features and the respect and authority he enjoys in the party and among all working people. He praised his contribution to renewing the CPCZ's unity, its leading role in society, and its effectiveness following the crisis-ridden years, and to our homeland's development in the period following the 14th CPCZ Congress. He expressed thanks to Comrade Gustav Husak for the care he displays to the capital city's development. He said that Prague has thrived more than ever before in the last 15 years.

Comrade Marie Kabrhelova said that the period of Comrade Gustav Husak's activity at the head of the party and state is one of rapid development and the creation and realization of new opportunities of socialism's overall development. This also is being fully reflected in the CPCZ's policy and in the relationship with the National Front. She emphasized that it is Comrade Gustav Husak's great achievement that the National Front is now truly the broadest popular front for the citizens' full and equal participation in the management and administration of public affairs, in socialist construction, and in deepening socialist democracy. The million-strong organization of Czechoslovak women is a firm part of the National Front. Its members are exerting efforts to make the greatest contribution for our society's further development. Comrade Gustav Husak is to them the embodiment of communist principles and humanity. They are pleased at his praise of their work, their maternal mission, commitment as citizens, and their contribution to the course of peace and progress in the world.

Comrade Ignac Janak, too, expressed agreement with the proposal to elect Comrade Gustav Husak to the office of president of the Czechoslovak SR. He said that the West Slovak Region achieved important successes in all spheres of life following the 14th CPCZ Congress. New modern enterprises and power stations have been built, engineering production and the chemical industry have been developed, and the effectiveness of agricultural has grown. These successes are the result of the CPCZ's purposeful work and the selflessness of the people, who have every opportunity to actively contribute to the creation of values and to the management of the state and society. He expressed the conviction that the election of Comrade Gustav Husak as head of state will stimulate the further development of initiative among the West Slovak Region's working people; in this way they will perfectly express their support for the policy of the CPCZ and its Central Committee.

Comrade Jaroslav Jeneral, too, expressed his unreserved support for the candidature of Comrade Gustav Husak for the office of president of the Czechoslovak SR. He recalled that his sincere and open attitude to the working man and his understanding of our peoples' joys and troubles characterize his attitude toward youth as well. This was already shaped during the period of his active work in the progressive youth movement and has been noticeable throughout his life and in his activity in party and state offices. He is an example to young people -- a revolutionary and a Communist. The policy of the CPCZ, which is being shaped by Comrade Gustav Husak's significant contribution, enjoys the support and approval of the young generation. It is for this reason that the majority of young people want to be active participants in the struggle for the construction of advanced socialist society.

Comrade Miloslav Blahnik said that in the minds and hearts of our people and the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the election of the president of the Czechoslovak SR is both ideologically and emotionally firmly connected with the noblest revolutionary aspects of the Czech and Slovak nation's history. Comrade Gustav Husak embodies these best traditions through his life and work, and through the high standards of his moral characteristics.

The members of our Army greatly appreciated his broad knowledge, profound life experiences, statesman's foresight, deliberation, and determination not only demonstrated in the creation and realization of the party's social and economic program, but also in ensuring a reliable defense for our homeland and the western frontier of the countries of the socialist community.

Following the discussion, the CPCZ Central Committee unanimously approved a resolution that approves the candidature of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, for the office of president of the Czechoslovak SR. It recommends to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak SR National Front that it propose to the Federal Assembly to elect Comrade Gustav Husak to the office of president of the Czechoslovak SR as the joint candidate of the CPCZ and the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR.

Husak Addresses CC Session

LD202241 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak delivered an address at the close of the CPCZ Central Committee session in which he thanked the Central Committee for the confidence and support it had unanimously expressed in him and noted that the results achieved with regard to the fulfillment of the program of the construction of advanced socialist society, mentioned at the session, were above all the result of the collective work of the Central Committee, the entire Communist Party, and all our people. He underlined that the Leninist principles of collective and personal responsibility and of high demands in all spheres will also be applied by the party in the future. Comrade Gustav Husak assured the Central Committee that he will continue to make every effort and use all of his experience in the service of the party and the people and the development of our socialist homeland.

The 14th CPCZ Central Committee session closed with the International.

HUSAK RECEIVES CSSR AMBASSADOR TO USSR FOR TALKS

LD201646 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today in Prague received Miroslav Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR. He discussed with him some topical questions of CSSR-USSR cooperation.

KEMPNY SPEAKS ON DANGERS OF NEOFASCISM

LD200235 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 19 May 85

[Excerpts] A large peace demonstration took place in Terezin today.

Comrade Josef Kempny, head of the CPCZ delegation, conveyed to all the participants the greetings of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. The peoples of Europe experienced the evil nature of fascism and will never forget the lessons of history, he said, and continued:

[Begin Kempny recording] That is why, in this memorable place, we remind ourselves each year, not only for our own sake, but above all for the sake of the young generation, who did not directly experience the horrors of those times, of the causes of the rise of fascism, its role, whom it serves, and what means it uses.

That is why we are linked with the progressive and democratic forces of the world in a consistent struggle against everything associated with fascism. That is why we struggle jointly for the most precious of human values, peace and social progress. The extreme reactionary forces of world imperialism, however, set out on a different course, that of militarization, a crusade against communism; this path will lead the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophy. These forces distort the course of World War II and question its results. They shamelessly trample on the memory of the victims of fascism, and play along with the revanchists, even giving them official protection and the blessing of the highest political circles. This is a reactionary policy that offends and disturbs all honest people. A sharp dividing line must forever remain between criminals and their victims, between those who longed for world hegemony and trampled on the rights of the people and entire nations and those who defended the freedom of their peoples and allies. This applies equally to both the present and the past, since there can be no reconciliation with fascism, be it old or new. The danger of the thirties was called Hitlerite fascism; and danger that threatens mankind at the moment is called militarism and nuclear war. [end recording]

PRC'S LI PENG CONTINUES MEETINGS WITH LEADERS

Meets With Honecker

LD201132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1033 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker and Li Peng have exchanged views on questions of mutual interest in the international situation and the foreign policy of the GDR and the PRC, as well as exchanging views on fundamental questions of GDR-PRC relations. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Li Peng, deputy premier of the PRC State Council, who is staying in the GDR at the official seat of the GDR State Council.

Erich Honecker spoke particularly about the efforts of the GDR to strengthen peace and to create a worldwide coalition of reason and realism against a nuclear inferno and for the cessation of the arms race. He affirmed the resolve of the GDR to do everything to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil. The GDR will always deal here in firm solidarity with the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact.

Erich Honecker stressed the joint responsibility of all socialist states in the struggle for peace and the strengthening of socialism. He discussed the manifold initiatives of the workers of the GDR in preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

Li Peng spoke in favor of strengthening peace in the world. He stressed that the PRC needs peace and security for her task of socialist construction. In connection with the recent session of the National People's Congress, he discussed the aims of development of the economy and the standard of living of the Chinese people.

Both sides agreed to further develop, on a continuous basis and for mutual benefit, the state relations between the GDR and the PRC.

Li Peng conveyed greetings from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and from Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, which Erich Honecker returned. The talk took place in an open and friendly atmosphere.

Meets With Schuerer

LD201222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1145 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 May (ADN) -- Further steps on deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and China were discussed by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the GDR, and Li Peng, deputy premier of the State Council of the PRC, on Monday in Berlin.

The partners in the talks agreed that there are good possibilities to develop further GDR-PRC economic relations and to extend them to new areas. In the forefront of the discussions on this subject were questions of cooperation in the energy sector and in transport. It was mentioned that, with the conclusion of a long-term trade and payments agreement for 1986-1990, important prerequisites have been created for increasing the continuity and planned nature of mutual trade.

During the comprehensive exchange of views, Gerhard Schuerer explained to the Chinese guest the measures introduced in the economy of the GDR to perfect management, planning, and economic accounting.

They are aimed at realizing the new stage of the economic strategy of the SED. The main issue is comprehensive intensification.

Li Peng talked about development of the Chinese economy and the results achieved so far in implementing the economic reform. Both sides spoke in favor of continuing and deepening the exchange of experience in the area of economic planning.

Meets With Rauchfuss, Fischer

LD202048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 May (ADN) -- Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council, met in Berlin today for a concluding talk. The two sides agreed that this official visit will promote the further development of relations between the GDR and the PRC. Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Li Peng pointed to the interest of both states in the early signing of a long-term trade agreement for the 1986-90 period.

Li Peng expressed his thanks for the hospitality accorded him and his party and for the opportunity for an extensive exchange of views with leading representatives of the GDR. He wished the people of the GDR great new successes in socialist development.

Li Peng also had a meeting today with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at which they both expressed the wish for the continuous development and deepening of relations between the two states and peoples in the interests of peace and socialism, and thus for the benefit of both sides.

Today Li Peng was also received by Transportation Minister Otto Arndt, and there was a talk between Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and Assistant Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Jie on preparation of the 1986-90 long-term trade agreement.

Li Peng will end his official visit to the GDR tomorrow.

U.S. RADIO MARTI PLANS TERMED INCITEMENT

LD201044 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Today the United States wants to start up a broadcasting station for incitement directed at Cuba. Provocatively named after the Cuban liberation fighter Jose Marti, the station is supposed to broadcast 14 hours per day. Radio Marti was described by Kirkpatrick, Washington's former UN ambassador, as an important tool of U.S. foreign policy. Cuba has sharply protested installation of the incitement station and has described it as a medium of the Reagan administration's interventionist policy.

SINDERMANN ENDS 'VERY FRIENDLY' NETHERLANDS TALKS

Notes 'Common Search' for Peace

LD171520 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1302 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] The Hague, 17 May (ADN) -- The president of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, has described the common search for ways of changing the current tense international situation for the better as the main content of his visit to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

In the talks with Queen Beatrix, Premier Lubbers, and other leading politicians there was complete agreement that the course of confrontation and the arms race must be countered by a policy of reason and realism, understanding, and cooperation. Horst Sindermann told journalists at the end of the official visit by the People's Chamber delegation that the the GDR is working in precisely this direction with its policy of dialogue. The great international authority which it has achieved offers good preconditions for the deepening of cooperation between the Netherlands and the GDR. As confirmed by the Dutch partners in the talks, this is in the interests both of the peoples and of security on the European Continent.

In spite of different ideological positions, the striving for cooperative relations with the GDR has been clear in all the meetings. "Respect for the policy of the GDR, for its efforts in all spheres was noticeable," Horst Sindermann stressed. "Because of this, the atmosphere of the talks was also very friendly." In spite of all the variations in views, the honest desire to place not polemics but cooperation based on mutual respect in the foreground dominated. Relations between the GDR and the Kingdom of the Netherlands are -- in the assessment of both sides -- at a high level, the People's Chamber president continued. He pointed to the good development of economic cooperation and the wide-ranging system of treaties between the two states. The interest in deepening cultural relations was also marked in Holland. "The great cultural efforts of the GDR, the cultivation of its national heritage, have met a strong response here," along with its Schuetz festivals and the reopening of the Schauspielhaus in Berlin and Semper Opera in Dresden.

Returns Home

LD171525 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1409 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Amsterdam, 17 May (ADN) -- The delegation of the highest people's representation in the GDR, led by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, ended its official visit of several days to the Netherlands on Friday and began its journey home. The guests from the GDR were given a cordial sendoff at Schiphol Airport in Amsterdam by the deputy chairman of the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament, Klaasde Vries, and other personalities.

FISCHER MEETS WITH SRV DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD171750 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 17 May (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Vo Dong Giang, SRV deputy foreign minister, paid tribute in Berlin on 17 May to the high level of relations between the GDR and SRV and their consistent development. They pointed with satisfaction to the intensive efforts to expand economic, scientific, and technological cooperation to mutual advantage. It was noted that there can be no more important task than the preservation of peace. The confrontation and arms escalation course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism must be countered by a worldwide coalition of reason and realism to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Fischer stressed the significance of the foreign policy of the fraternal countries of Indochina directed at security and good-neighborly cooperation as a constructive factor in the worldwide peace struggle. He confirmed the support of the GDR for the proposals made by the 10th foreign ministers' conference of the three states of Indochina. Vo Dong Giang expressed his country's high regard for the GDR's constructive contribution to implementation with Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister.

SARLOS ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, DEMOCRACY

LD210430 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1715 GMT 20 May 85

[MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, Chairman of the National Assembly Istvan Sarlos responds to 'Radio Diary' listeners' questions on upcoming National Assembly elections, PPF, other issues -- live]

[Excerpts] [Szalai] Good evening, you are listening to "Radio Diary". Welcome to the program on behalf of the two presenters, that is myself, Zsolt Szalai, and Judit Juhasz.

[Juhasz] Let us welcome our guest Istvan Sarlos, member of the party Politburo, chairman of the National Assembly, who was kind enough to accept our invitation to answer your questions about the elections and the development and modernization of democracy and state life. Let me begin with a question that a layman might ask. Are we correct in describing you as chairman of the National Assembly? After all, the mandate of the National Assembly expired in April, and the new elections are to be held on 8 June.

[Sarlos] The mandate of the National Assembly is in force until 8 June. True, we will not hold any more sessions before then, but the National Assembly remains constituted in its present form until the new elections, because the country cannot exist without a National Assembly capable of activity and action. For that reason, I am entitled to the title and rank of chairman of the National Assembly until 8 June.

[Szalai] According to Peter Schmidt, a constitutional lawyer, there were no major social changes between 1970 and 1983, the two occasions on which the electoral law was changed. In other words, what we introduced in 1983 we could have done earlier, in 1970. I am asking you for your view about this because you see things from the point of view of a practicing politician.

[Sarlos] What Peter Schmidt has said about the history of elections shows that changes were made at almost every election. This indicates that there is no immutable electoral law, because even if society itself does not change, the institutions of society, the economy, the behavior of people living in society, as well as their requirements and participation in public life, do change. I do not like the way the question has been put, namely: Why is it that what was done in 1983 had not been done in 1970? Well, in 1970 people saw only what could be seen at the time. In 1983 a new law could be passed on the basis of much greater experience and a broader view of the world and of the foreign political and economic changes in the world.

It is very embarrassing that the law of 1970 made multiple nomination possible, and yet we did not use the opportunity provided. On the other hand, the law of 1983 made multiple nomination compulsory and now, in 1985, there are several candidates in every constituency. This puts in a rather unfavorable light the organizers of the elections as well as the electorate, because I could draw the conclusion from this that if there is a law and a strict prescription for something, then we get on with it; if there is no law for it we don't do it. Yet the logic of the situation at every election between 1970 and 1983 was that we could choose from among several candidates. After all, if I have the chance to choose a candidate from among several, I have the feeling that I can vote for the person who is closer to me, understands me better, and represents me better, and I can, therefore, send him to parliament.

[Juhasz] I would be very interested in finding out whether the firm decision of 1983 about compulsory double nomination was, in your view, an expression of self-criticism on the part of the leadership?

[Sarlos] I don't know whether one should call it self-criticism. After all, every bit of modernization is self-criticism. All the new measures introduced into the management of economic life amounted to self-criticism. Yet there are different forms of self-criticism. There can be a kind of self-criticism which would declare that this should have been carried out in 1970 and we are now too late, or there can be another type of self-criticism which notes that there is no need to wait 10 years every time before making changes, that alterations can also be made in the meantime. In my view, this latter is what we are dealing with. In other words, the time was ripe in 1983 -- while it had not been ripe in 1970 -- and since the time was ripe then, I wouldn't spend too much effort on analyzing why we did not do in 1970 what we were to do in 1983. By so doing, we would divert attention from what is essential.

[Juhasz] In any case, it would be too late to analyze this now. Let us move on.

[Szalai] The questioner is Janos Balassa, phone number 353-861, and I think even I could answer this question. How are councillors elected to the Budapest municipal and county councils? After all, we only elect National Assembly deputies and district council members.

[Sarlos] Through indirect elections. In Budapest the municipal council members are elected from the ranks of the district councillors, and the county council members are from the ranks of the provincial town councillors.

[Szalai] In other words, the answer to the question is that indirect elections are held for those posts. Let us continue by saying as declared in various documents, that the electoral law of 1983 provides a better framework for the assertion of interests. In other words, this is to ensure that both local and national interests, matters great and small, can rise to the surface and enter the world of politics. Therefore decisions about them can be reached openly, because the decisions and the arguments are voiced publicly before those concerned. To what extent do you consider this new framework adequate?

[Sarlos] I can once again say that at present I regard it as adequate, but it is possible that in 5 years I will consider it to be inadequate. After all, I don't know what changes are ahead of us. However, one thing is certain: Citizens have always shown an interest in the world around them. It is questionable to what extent we recognized the extent and importance of this interest. Yet, it is certain that if you ever asked a Budapest inhabitant or any Hungarian citizen if they had any views, they would have voiced their views openly or less openly. It would have been found that they had their own views, whether acceptable or not. The current opportunity for choosing from among several candidates tests on the one hand those who make the initial nominations on whether they know well enough the people from among whom they selected the nominees. I believe that the People's Front has done well in that test, because it nominated 750 nominees in the 352 constituencies, and only 19 of these nominees were not adopted as candidates at the nomination meetings. That shows that, on the whole, the people involved in this know well those to be selected as candidates. Second, if someone is told: Come along and tell us your views about the person already nominated, but if you also happen to have somebody you yourself wish to nominate then tell us who it is -- then there is less likelihood of that person starting to argue than if he has to choose from two nominees already selected. If that person has a chance to have his say, he can then say whether he wants to nominate person A or person B. Indeed, once he has said that it is also easier to nominate person C.

[Szalai] Isn't there a danger here of mixing up national and local issues?

[Sarlos] There is a contradiction here, and this will always be the case. For the citizen the most important thing is that the small district in which he resides should be supplied with all necessary goods, that it should function well, and that life should be enjoyable. But if the citizen thinks, he will realize that not a single small village or small community can live in morally good living conditions if the larger community fails to live in good conditions. Consequently, every local interest that is well founded, just, and moral also serves the interests of the larger community. The interests of the larger community also must be recognized from the local communities' problems, and this is how a solution must be found. I like to say that a deputy is a member of the National Assembly -- his first and main task is to take part in legislation, to take part in its implementation and to participate in the control of the implementation. If he does this well, he must inevitably know the local interests and represent them during the legislative process and also during the control process of the implementation.

[Juhasz] So in your opinion what is the most important difference between the election this year and the previous one? I could also ask: What is the most sympathetic change?

[Sarlos] The most sympathetic change is the presence of dual or perhaps even multiple nominations, i.e. the change that tests the candidate. If one is nominated alone in a district, one is not so obliged to develop a good program or to work conscientiously than if one had a rival who could win. The word win is a bad one, but the rival could make better progress if the voters had formed a negative view of the candidate. Thus, one makes an effort to deserve the confidence of the majority of the voters. This is a huge change, because the person who does not get into parliament not only loses the battle but has also vacated the first place for someone who proved himself to be stronger, more sympathetic, and more attractive in that particular campaign.

[Szalai] So what will happen to the idea of the so-called failed man?

[Sarlos] The term "failed man" is a very bad one, though I know that he exists. The reason I consider it inappropriate is that in politics the representative of an idea or principle always loses in an election. Let me quote the example of the Italian Communist Party, which has lost a number of votes. Can they be regarded as a failed party? And can they conclude that they have failed and should therefore withdraw? No. They have to gather their strength to make sure that the next time the number of votes should increase rather than fall.

If a candidate deputy fails to get into Parliament that person remains the same. A person is not characterized by the fact that he is a deputy, but that he is, say, machine roller Istvan Nagy, scientist Peter Kovacs, or teacher Sandor Kelemen. This is how they are characterized. If a person does this well, he can be a deputy on top of this, but without this he cannot be a deputy either.

[Juhasz] The question arises as to whether the person who wants to win can remain neutral. Are the nominees opponents or just rivals? Presumably you feel it as well that to have our own values accepted by the general public is still a very unusual and confusing task. What is your opinion about this?

[Sarlos] I would like to begin by saying that a person who has taken on the responsibility of becoming a candidate deputy presumably wants to become a deputy, because no one does this as a favor, just to have his name listed on the ballot paper. If he has taken on this responsibility, he must make an effort to ensure that he will be the person elected, he has to gain the confidence of the voters. They are neither opponents nor rivals.

[Juhasz, interrupting] This is new, in my opinion.

[Sarlos] The heart of the matter is that they want to fulfill the same goal, and what they have to prove if there is a possibility for this is who can fulfill this goal better, more efficiently, and more cleverly. Consequently, it is not at all certain that the candidate deputy must announce a development program for the district, because the district already has a development program. He can familiarize himself with that; he can find significant and less significant features of that, at least from his point of view; and this is what he must talk about. He does not have to praise himself, because we are talking about candidate deputies -- and not professional boxers, like Muhammad Ali, who keeps praising himself -- but about people, clever, thinking people who know what hurts the voters and how the pain can be alleviated. And they also know how to give joy. It would never be acceptable to us if one candidate started abusing the other.

[Szalai] Let me ask a personal question, as you play a role in the National Assembly and in the political leadership due to your political position: What is your argument when you want to persuade two people to participate in the elections and accept the nomination? Could you give a personal example of your experiences in this respect?

[Sarlos] It is now my turn to say that this is a surprising question, because I have no such experience. I have never had the role of trying to persuade someone to take part in the elections as a candidate. But if this became necessary, I would set out by asking: Does the person consider it necessary that the National Assembly function well? Does he consider it necessary that good laws be created there? Does he consider it necessary that clever and correct measures arise out of debates? If he can say yes to all these questions, the next thing that follows is that suitable people are needed for this. An outsider can judge better whether this person is suitable to be a deputy than this person himself, because most people, honest people, are modest, and have a worse opinion of themselves than the people around him have. Consequently, I would dare say to him that in my opinion the abilities needed to be a deputy exist in this person and thus suggest that he should accept the nomination. And since there is no such person as a failed man, in my opinion or in reality either, I can also add that by accepting the nomination but not becoming a deputy, in a way he facilitates with his own aims and arguments the work of the elected deputy. That person becomes a more useful member of parliament, and the more useful his partner becomes the more this one can feel that he helped him in becoming a good deputy. What I have just said is very convoluted, but this is the sort of thing I would say in such a situation.

[Szalai] May I then continue in asking if a list can be drawn up regarding the qualities required for a deputy to be a good deputy? Obviously the point of departure is the acceptance of the program of the PPF, but could some other features of one's character also be listed?

[Sarlos] This question is very easy to answer by saying that he should be a decent human being, with all the features accompanying this quality, namely that he should be open, straight, honest, he should nurture good desires and feelings and temperament, and there should be a readiness in him to help others and the ability to bring into line his own interests with those of people around him, or to subordinate them, because he considers it more important to help others than to realize his own personal goals. This is very difficult to expect, but can be demanded of those who want to participate in public life and want to guide public life.

[Szalai] When we were preparing for this program I tried to collect a list of the nominees and, though I may be mistaken, my impression was that in many places the nominees have the same or very similar jobs. Just to mention a few of these: in Szeged two university professors, in Cegled two professional soldiers; at Siklos two young factory foremen have been nominated.

In the Eighth District of Budapest three women doctors have been nominated. In Miskolc there are two artists in the political arena; I do not remember any longer whether they are nominees for parliament or council membership. In your opinion, what is the justification for these peculiar parallels?

[Sarlos] Let me say that we have no experience yet in the sphere of general dual candidacy, and consequently, quite clearly the PPF was led by the consideration that if everyone was to be given the same chance, no one should possess some sort of starting avantage. In other words, no one should have a stronger past in terms of his circumstances of life, his experiences, as a result of his participation in public life. This has led to the nomination of people with the same age and occupation on the same lists. I am sure that this is something that we shall change in the next 5 years. By that time we shall have experience on who has fulfilled the requirements of working within the National Assembly; we shall have experience on how the actual deputy has been called to account for his activities inside and outside the National Assembly. Thus, I regard this as a first step, and as a first step I think this was the only road that could have been chosen.

[Juhasz] Istvan Nagy, telephone number 363-599, asks: Who are the people in the PPF who nominate candidates for the National Assembly?

[Sarlos] This is a question that keeps recurring. It is raised all the time. The PPF as a political movement that encompasses the bulk of the population has an obligation to know the conduct and opinions of the citizens. In other words, it must be familiar with very many people. Now, the PPF does not put forward recommendations by having 10 people who regard themselves as clever sit down at a table and play a game whose point is which of them can think of more suitable nominees. The PPF got in touch with the leading organs of all the social organs and movements and asked them whom they regarded within their own spheres as suitable to become nominees. Just a few days ago, one of the officials of the Communist Youth League said in a radio program that they had suggested four or five young people to be nominees in a given area, but the PPF had accepted only one of these and that one had gotten onto the list. This shows that those who are regarded as suitable for nomination are chosen from among many names put forward.

However, I must note that up to now we also have had 352 deputies, and, at the start, 352 deputies are consulted. If they are consulted -- and they do consult them if they want to proceed in the correct manner -- on whether the deputy in question is willing to undertake all the burdens of a new nomination, whether he is willing to undertake the new type of possibilities inherent in dual candidacy; and then the decision is made on which of the 352 deputies will be nominated once again, and then they look for other nominees to join them.

[Juhasz] Are there statistical requirements?

[Sarlos] There are never statistical requirements but they are always there. In other words, they do not exist because no one ever says officially that these are statistical considerations; but those who are doing this know that every stratum of society must be represented in the national assembly. Thus, it is inconceivable that there should not be a cleark among the deputies, it is inconceivable that there should not be someone engaged in animal husbandry, or a lathe operator, or a miner, scientist, physicist -- I almost said pharmacist, but I am afraid that there is no pharmacist among the nominees on this occasion either, just as there has not been at the last four or five elections. This is one of the grievances of the pharmacists.
[Szalai] While we are on the topic of statistics, listeners have asked: Is there not a danger -- though I do not know whether the word danger is appropriate -- that since there is a need to outline programs, to make speeches, to appear in front of the public, to persuade people, the better educated, better trained people -- the intelligentsia if you like -- will have an advantage, either at the nomination meetings or at the election meetings, over people who are not skilled in public speaking?

[Sarlos] Well, all sorts of things can happen. There are people who can speak well, who are impressive on a platform, who can give immediate answers to all sorts of questions, who are not members of the intelligentsia. The dividing line here is not between the intelligentsia and the rest. The Hungarian National Assembly has had up to now -- and on the basis of my acquaintance with the nominees I am sure that it will have in the future as well -- worker and peasant members who, when they speak in front of the public, attain a level of thought and expression that would be appropriate to a university professor. It is, however, natural that if two people have to address the same public meeting and one of them knows how to speak and has something to say, while the other would only like to but cannot express himself with any precision, the former enjoys an advantage. But one cannot ensure equality between people as regards their appearance, their style of speech, their desires and ambitions. It would be wrong if there were too many similar people.

[Juhasz] We know from our own experiences, and in recent weeks the press has also convinced us, that the practice at the nomination meetings has revealed a number of advantages but also disadvantages. At many places activity was surprisingly great. People were sincerely interested in who would be nominated, what sort of personality with what background would best represent their interests. At the same time, in certain villages and towns, the nomination meetings were buried under indifference. There have also been organizational problems: I am sure you are also aware of these. In places they forgot to let the electorate know of the nomination meetings; at others they transported the people they managed to get together by factory buses. What are your experiences? I assume that since the nomination meetings have come to an end, you possess figures relating to the whole country.

[Szalai] If you will permit me, before you answer, there are dozens of questions sent in by listeners on the very same topics. Once you have answered this question I shall outline a few of these.

[Sarlos] First of all, let me say something about the level of interest. If a citizen is told that there is a nomination meeting at a certain place, we are putting forward one nominee and you must decide on whether this one nominee is suitable or not, he is not attracted by the idea of going there. Because if he does not consider this one suitable, and if the other participants do not consider the nominee suitable either, then there is no candidate. When there are two nominees, then the citizen knows that he will listen to the speeches by these two, that he will have a choice, that he can express his judgment, and sometimes the mere fact of what a person looks like, the way he stands up, the way he begins to speak, influence the participants in the nomination meeting. I know that if someone stands up and smiles as he begins to speak, this is pleasing. If he stands up and his hands are in his trouser pockets, then the majority of people form a judgement saying that this person does not know how to behave and is not suited to be a deputy.

As for the other topic: let me refer to May Day. There was a time when one had to -- or one was expected to -- turn up for the May Day parade. A huge number of people went. At the present time, those people go to participate in the May Day parade who feel that they will have an enjoyable time there, who want to see it, who want to be a part of the crowd, who want to enjoy the May Day parade. There are many such people; perhaps more people attend now than in the old days. Now, the situation with the election meetings is that the organizers frequently do not believe yet that the citizens will gladly and voluntarily attend the nomination meetings, and consequently at certain places they try to organize an audience and participants, as is shown by the example of the factory bus.

There were also some cases -- I know this about a certain nominee -- of a nominee knowing that he would be put forward, and he made sure that there would be enough speakers supporting his nomination and that there would be a bus or two filled with people at the nomination meeting. That has occurred in the provinces. This was the gravest mistake -- that we did not make sure, that those in charge did not make sure, did not consider, how this could be changed.

[Juhasz] And obviously the notice was put up at the last moment.

[Sarlos] This is the most serious organizational mistake. When we left the naming of the nominees to the nomination meetings, we counted on the active political participation of the citizens; and for the citizen to be active, he must know where he can exercise his activity. He must know the time and he must know the place. There was a lot of negligence in this respect; the citizens were not always informed, there were places where the nomination meetings were held during working hours, and in places the meetings were held outside the electoral district. These are all experiences from which we must learn, and in 5 years' time we must organize so that the citizen will know where the meeting will be held and who the nominee will be and when the meeting will be held. It is very simple. Everyone must be told that if he has not seen this information on a poster or has not read it in a newspaper, then the newspaper should publish two telephone numbers where the citizen can find out everything. The committees of residents can be asked to engage in propaganda work in this respect. There were schools where it was entered in the school report books that the nomination meeting would be held at a certain time and that the parent was invited to attend.

[Juhasz] Was perhaps a teacher nominated in that electoral district?

[Sarlos] No.

[Szalai] We have many examples of similar cases. For example, here is a letter from a listener. In the second district [of Budapest] the two nomination meetings were not advertised. The one that he did attend was full of the workers of a certain enterprise. Another listener tells of a similar case in the 12th District. Another listener from Hatvan writes that they learned about the time of a nomination meeting only when it was too late, and so on. The question which I find most interesting goes as follows. The electors of a certain district were unable to attend the nomination meetings because these were crowded with the workers from the enterprises in the district, even though these workers do not cast their votes in that district. Our listener asks: What is your opinion of this?

[Sarlos] Let me refer to the Hungarian electoral law that makes it possible for enterprises to participate with smaller or larger delegations, in a collective manner, in the nomination meetings. What follows from this? If the workers of an enterprise know that someone from their ranks is nominated for the National Assembly in that district, it is quite natural that, whether they live there or not, they attend the nomination meeting, because they would like their colleague, fellow worker, possibly superior, to become the candidate. In this case once again it is the task of the organizers -- this is why there is more than one nomination meeting -- to ensure that if one of the meetings was attended by the collective of the enterprise, then at the second or possibly third one the inhabitants of the district should be present. I think that we are attending a school now whose final certificate will be issued not tomorrow or the day after, but when we organize the new elections in 5 years' time.

[Juhasz] Arpad (?Svinner), a listener from Budapest, called from a phone booth to ask whether there have been appeals in connection with irregularities at the nomination meetings, and if so, what were the protests about? He asks a further question of whether such protests led anywhere to the holding of substitute nomination meetings.

[Sarlos] Yes, there have been substitute nomination meetings held for council membership because of poor organization and lack of advertising. It is also asked at times: In a case when someone lodges a protest in a certain district, why does that appeal have to be lodged with the district electoral committee, when the committee was interested in that nomination? There is a mistake here. It is the PPF that suggested the nominee and not the electoral committee; it is the nomination meeting that selected from among several possiblities those whom it wanted to include in the list. The electoral committee is there to ensure the legal process. It is quite logical that it would be impossible to organize a single electoral committee in the country that would deal with all the cases that arise.

More complaints have arrived in connection with the nomination meetings for the National Assembly than for council membership, the protests related to the topics that we have already discussed. In some cases, they did not know when or where the meetings would be held. There were also complaints that it was not advertised at the second nomination meetings that someone's name had been raised at the first meeting and that he had received a few votes. In such cases, nomination meetings have been held all over again. However, other protests -- for example, that people were unable to enter the nomination meeting because the room was filled by others, cases that appear to be valid -- cannot be accepted, because our electoral law makes it possible for an enterprise to appear in a collective manner at a nomination meeting. Perhaps this is something that we shall also have to change in 5 years' time.

[Juhasz] Ervin Perenyei has phoned from Hatvan. He says that it is impossible to lodge an appeal in the wake of incorrect nomination meetings. In his opinion, this is antidemocratic and asks why statistical units, such as men, women, youths, workers and so on, are forced on certain districts. In his opinion, the statistics would reflect the genuine proportions even without forcing matters. He also asks: What would happen if he crossed out both candidates and wrote in a third one? In a totally absurd case, could someone become a deputy with just five votes?

[Sarlos] As regards protests and appeals, it is easy to give an answer. We have just spoken about the electoral committees -- the protests can be submitted to them in the form of an appeal. This can be done in Hatvan and elsewhere as well, and it has to be done if someone feels that something irregular has occurred. When he complains that the hall was full when he, as a local resident, turned up, this is something that has happened elsewhere as well. There cannot be such an absurd situation that out of 30,000 electors five could elect someone. What can happen is that someone receives five more votes than the other candidate, and then he will be the deputy.

[Szalai] Ernoe Kari, 365-157. He thinks that it is wrong that there are two nomination meetings. In his opinion, someone who stands only at a second one has a great handicap. I am not quite clear what he has in mind.

[Juhasz] I have heard that in a Budapest district the first nomination meeting was held at a big factory. At that meeting, workers from the enterprise were nominated and they were already on the list at the second nomination meeting, and thus from the beginning had one-third of the votes. In other words, they did start with an advantage as regards the combined result of the first and second meetings.

[Sarlos] It takes one-third of the citizens participating in the nomination meetings to put someone's name on the list.

If someone's name did not come up at the first nomination meeting, it is obvious that it is not enough for him to get one-third of the votes at the second nomination meeting, but he must get one-third of the votes of the two meetings. However, I can envisage that if someone receives a very high proportion of the votes at the second nomination meeting, amounting to far more than one-third, but less than one-third of the votes cast at the two nomination meetings, then it is quite possible to organize a third nomination meeting. It is not compulsory to hold only two meetings. There must be at least two, and the person involved can get the required number of votes at a third nomination meeting. I cannot tell you where but this has in fact happened, a third meeting was held for this reason.

[Szalai] I believe we can conclude our discussion of the actual mechanics of the nomination meetings. One of our newspapers noted, among the experiences of these nomination meetings, that at some of them organized groups attempted to secure the acceptance as candidates of persons whose entire activity to date has expressed their opposition to our socialist goals. Their stand caused some trouble at the beginning and also provided lessons for us, as Bela Molnar, secretary of the PPF National Council, wrote in last Thursday's issue of NEPSZABADSAG. How would you sum up these experiences?

[Sarlos] Those who organize elections must expect anything to happen. They should expect not only approval for what they say, want, or set as goals, but also that there are contrary opinions. In a country with 10.5 million inhabitants who live under the influence of different views and are rooted in different world views and have different tastes and political endeavors, one must expect there to be people -- and we know that there are such people -- who even in the fourth decade of the building of socialism do not agree with our policies. What usually happens in life is that those who disagree with something talk much more loudly than those who happen to agree. The mistake that may have occurred is that everybody was certain that only those who agree with our policies would turn up at nomination meetings. People were surprised when contrary views were voiced. One should not be surprised by contrary opinions but, rather, one should argue with them. I stress that one should reason and use arguments rather than disparage the other's stand or viewpoint.

There are people in Hungary who do not like this system and who try, on the basis of this approach, to gain admittance to the elected bodies where, according to their hopes, they can win over members of those elected bodies. However, the instances show that the initial surprise at the nomination meetings was not lasting. Citizens took a stand against those who, starting from an unacceptable basic standpoint, wanted to become deputies by nominally accepting the policy of the People's Front.

[Szalai] Is there not a danger or risk of us having become too soft and few people are prepared to defend our policies in open debate? Have we forgotten how to get on with politics?

[Sarlos] Our great social cohesion has advantages, but nothing exists that has only advantages. Even the best things have little disadvantages. When we are confident that we represent a correct standpoint and when we constantly hear from neighbors, friends, acquaintances, and colleagues that the basic standpoint is correct, and there are mistakes only because the basic standpoint is poorly represented, then we can easily become too soft. We can easily make the mistake of not preparing for debates because we only meet people with identical views. The lesson to be drawn from this is, whether there is an election or not, that a person interested in politics must be well acquainted with his own political objectives. Those who declare that they accept the resolutions of the 13th MSZMP Congress should say not only that they do accept these, but should also be able to explain why they do so. If they cannot explain why they accept those resolutions, then they have not accepted anything. If they can explain why they have accepted the resolutions and why they support them in this or that respect, then they can argue with those whose views are different.

[Szalai] Yet the debates are always about concrete issues because those concerned say, in general, that basically they accept the goals of our policies but their views are not necessarily the same on this or that issue.

[Sarlos] That is precisely what I said. One should not just say in general: "I agree -- but should say what he agrees with and why. And this is a concrete issue.

[Juhasz] Can we talk about the so-called national list? Its purpose is to exempt from the burdens of local constituency matters those leaders elected to parliament whose activities are connected with an organization of national significance or a society-wide interest. On the basis of what considerations was the national list compiled? In other words, what determined, for instance, how many trade union representatives or priests were put on that list?

[Sarlos] It was mentioned at the beginning of this conversation that the composition of the National Assembly expresses the composition of society, and this also applies to the central list, or national list. So what was the point of departure? That on this list such people should be elected who must be present in the National Assembly because of their function -- I stress the word function -- but whose central tasks are so widespread and occupy so much of their time that it would be a mistake to tie them to a single electoral district. A national leader is not the national leader of one single electoral district but that of all 352, no matter what function he fulfills. And he cannot pay regular visits to just one district when he has work to do in all 352 of them. I know he will never get to all 352 districts but if it is the country that elects him then the country in its entirety feels that he has ties to them.

So what are the functions that must be represented? Political and social functions; leaders of social institutions must be represented. We must also make sure that people who have been members of the National Assembly since 1945 continuously and gained merits this way should also be represented, as they represent legal continuity with their presence. And now the priests: There are several churches in Hungary. It is our view that every church must be provided with free areas of operation, and every church must be given the opportunity to let its outstanding leaders be present in the National Assembly. This is why six church personalities were placed on the national list.

[Juhasz, interrupting] This the policy of the PPF.

[Sarlos] Yes, this is so, but let me add that in the counties there are nominated church personalities on top of this.

It will become clear after the elections how united public opinion is in respect of the national list. Personally, I am well aware that there is not a single hardworking, clever, and sympathetic person who would be supported by every single one of the seven and 1/2 to eight million voters in the country. This is the first point. Second, every person and every social stratum has its favorites whom it considers well prepared, clever, and energetic, and whom it would prefer to see in the National Assembly; and they say that there would be a greater guarantee of these persons getting into a National Assembly if they stood in a local district. There will always be this situation, and it will be difficult in the future as well to collate a perfect list that when published by NEPSZABADSAG would create general public satisfaction, with the voters saying that a better list could not be imagined.

[Szalai] We have two questions from listeners. [names indistinct] Both say that they are happy that while we have been able to cast our votes up to now, we can now engage in an election, and this is important. I think we can share their happiness.

[Sarlos] They are absolutely right. One prefers electing over merely casting a ballot.

[Szalai] The national list. I don't know how much time we shall have. My editor Bela Gyori is looking at his watch nervously. Still, if the voter crosses out one of the names of the national list, does that make the vote invalid?

[Sarlos] In that case, that counts as a valid vote for 34 people. And not for the 35th person.

[Szalai] I would like to remind you, if I may, that when you were the guest of Radio Diary" in August 1983, you said that one must be most patient and tolerant towards those in debates who are the least informed. So do you think the public is informed enough to feel responsible to decide?

[Sarlos] Well, it seems I am lucky because I can see no contradiction between what I said in 1983 and what I said in 1985. One of my opinions is that we must inform people openly and honestly, but this does not mean that everyone obtains this information, because either the people disseminating the information failed in their task, or these persons themselves were not interested, or people forgot the questions. And this leads to a situation that there will always be people who in fundamentally important matters failed to obtain the information they should have had but who will still express their opinions. And they can be mistaken, they can say the wrong things, and we have to act with patience and understanding towards them. Now it is difficult to say whether the information given is adequate. Our means of mass communications are suitable to pour information in detail and in abundance on people. But this information is poured out at given times, and it is not known who is sitting there at the time listening to it. Secondly, even the most clearly stated thing fails to penetrate the brain of everyone in a way expressed in the brain of the person who conveyed the information. Words and phrases can be understood in a different way, so it is possible that someone well-educated has heard the information and yet he is still not well-informed. We must therefore devote a lot of attention to expressing our opinions about all our intentions and wishes, assuming responsibility for contradictions and criticism and even accepting it.

[Juhasz] In your electoral address in Szombathely you also said that an important precondition for dialogue between the citizens and their leaders was the feeling of security of those participating in the dialogue, in the sense that they will not suffer as a result of the opinions they expressed. Why did you emphasize this point?

[Sarlos] I would like to reply by reversing the question. Does it not happen at the radio station that when someone expresses his negative views to the management about the management he expects trouble as a result? I am sure this happens. And if it happens here, then it must happen everywhere -- that is, someone says something and the person in a more senior post gets upset or annoyed. But maybe he does not get upset or annoyed, but the other person has heard often that such things do happen and he is therefore afraid. So people must be provided with security so that when they express their opinions in the appropriate manner they do not have to fear a backlash.

[Szalai] To all intents and purposes the second phase has gotten underway with the series of election meetings where the candidates introduce themselves and provide an action program.

Aren't you afraid that local issues, having pavements built or the leaking roofs of kindergartens repaired, will take time away from the discussion of national issues? What I mean by this is, that it appears that the function and sphere of parliamentary deputies somewhat overlap with the tasks of local councillors. What can be done about that?

[Sarlos] As I have said, a member of parliament is entrusted with the primary task of taking part in legislation. Yet legislation involves measures that apply to every citizen, including the constituents of that deputy. It is also the duty of a deputy to explain the laws to the constituents. In addition to that function, the deputy also listens to the reactions of his constituents and from that he can learn about a whole series of complaints. We never tell a deputy that he should not deal with minor issues. The point is to know when those minor issues should be dealt with. You have referred to the building of pavements. It is dead certain that there are many problems with pavements in every settlement. However, these problems are not to be remedied in the National Assembly. It is the duty of a deputy to call the attention of village, town, and county councillors and building enterprise officials to it and to remind them of their duties.

[Juhasz] What about settlements where there is nitrate in the water supply? The inhabitants of several small villages have been complaining in vain for years about this.

[Sarlos] In a case like that, the observations of a deputy should be forwarded to the relevant National Assembly committees and, through the Secretariat of the National Assembly, also to the government and the organs of administration. In other words, the function of a National Assembly deputy is not to get up at a session and relate the particular complaint in question. After all, there is a break of 3 months between each session of the National Assembly, and a deputy should not wait up to 3 months simply to tell parliament that there is nitrate in the water supply of a village. Rather, the deputy should do something about it the day after he has heard about a case like that. That is a very difficult task, but it must be undertaken.

[Szalai] As the listeners' questions indicate -- and I don't wish to list all those who have sent in this particular question -- the examples, such as paving roads -- show that local councillors are not able -- and I cannot judge whether that is true or not -- to take measures. So the citizens think that if the councillors are not sufficiently influential for that then one must move on to the next forum, that is to say, the deputy.

[Sarlos] Neither the councillor nor the deputy has any power as an individual. To put it another way, he has no authority, having heard a complaint, to give an instruction to someone to remedy that particular complaint. However, he has the qualifications, a ability, and opportunity if he accepts the complaint to find the relevant Hungarian forum, the duty of which is to deal with that complaint. That forum will have to deal with and respond sensibly to that complaint. The response will either state that action is to be taken immediately, or that for this or that reason, it can only be dealt with in 3, 6, or 12 months' time. Alternatively, the complaint may not belong to the sphere of authority of that particular organ, and someone else will have to remedy it. So that is the political duty of the member of an elected body; he must know who he should turn to on this or that issue. He also needs to explain to citizens that it is not the councillor who has the power, but the council. It is by no means certain that the view of an individual councillor is shared by the council as a body. In other words, the whole thing is rather complex and it is not easy to put every matter in one particular straitjacket when it comes to solving different problems.

[Juhasz] One thing is certain: The deputies who are well-connected are the popular ones as far as the citizens are concerned.

In other words, it is not just a matter of a deputy knowing where he should turn, but that once he gets in touch with an official, he is assured of a good response. That is why the constituents like to have a well known deputy.

[Szalai] In other words, what matters is whether your visiting card says that you are Janos Kovacs, National Assembly deputy, or merely Janoz Kovacs, councillor.

[Sarlos] On the face of it, what is on the card does matter. However, if I take as my point of departure the fact that the value of an individual is assessed by the extent to which he can fulfil his duties, a councillor can be far more valuable and important than a deputy. Citizens should learn that it is not one's title that matters, but one's humaneness and abilities. The title is merely an addition.

[Szalai] Let us continue with national issues. Clearly, the enhancing of the political role of the National Assembly, the development of the electoral system, the independent financial activity of local councils, and the introduction of the institution of village boards are all interconnected with the development of democracy. Taking everything into account, in your view did the new electoral law meet expectations? To put it another way, do you consider the present legal regulations to be perfect?

[Sarlos] We already discussed that at the very beginning of our conversation. I said then that no electoral law could be regarded as being perfect and immutable. What we accepted as our new electoral law in 1983 also contains clauses that quite clearly will need altering in the future. However, the fact that even the smallest villages will now have their own village boards will increase the self-respect of those villages. Their matters will no longer be put on the agenda as an appendix to somebody else's business. Rather, they will be able to discuss these among themselves and their three or more councillors will be able to take a stand at higher forums as the legitimate and lawful representatives of their village. This will improve things greatly.

[Juhasz] I suppose that, given your current post, the work of the National Assembly is closest to your heart. What would be the most meaningful way in which the activity of this body could be brought closer to the concerns of individuals? In my view greater publicity should be given not only to the plenary sessions but also to the committees. Then there is the whole issue of legislation. In one of your interviews you once said that parliament should discuss matters such as the budget on two occasions. This would enable deputies to alter the drafts submitted.

[Sarlos] The contact between the public and the work of the parliament needs to be strengthened not so much with respect to the plenary sessions but in the context of committee sessions and the activities of individual deputies. Our practice ensures that every proposal or report submitted to the National Assembly is first discussed by the relevant committees. Somebody said at a meeting in Budapest that the parliamentary committees and deputies received the relevant material only 2 days before the meeting of the National Assembly with the clear purpose behind this being to prevent them from getting themselves prepared adequately. The person who said this was either mistaken or was ill-intentioned. After all, at the last session of the National Assembly the plenary meeting was preceded, 3 weeks earlier, by committee discussions on the education bill. In the course of these meetings there were tough debates. It would be a good idea if the press could find a sensible way to report these debates. What do I mean by sensible? The press should not write the same thing every day. Rather, it should approach what is discussed from different angles each time. The papers should also carry more interviews with individual deputies. The deputies should be asked not just how they prepare for the next session of the National Assembly, but also what their views are on current issues.

[Juhasz] Yes, but what about the situation when the committees are faced with a fait accompli? In other words, they can discuss or debate something, but there is neither time nor opportunity to work out new alternatives.

[Sarlos] There is always an opportunity to work out new alternatives. Nothing is so urgent that it cannot be postponed if it is not perfect. The deputies, and even more the ministers, who have participated in committees can tell how frequently submissions, draft laws had to be changed, resubmitted to later sessions, because there had been such heated debates in the committees that the measures in question -- which those who put them forward regarded as acceptable -- turned out to be unacceptable.

[Juhasz] Permit me to return to a sentence that you uttered a moment ago. You said that the journalists should concern themselves with the committees, the deputies, that they should have conversations with them, instead of just producing routine interviews. But in practice, our sad experience is that on occasion we are refused an interview, precisely because they do not want to hand out any new information until the committee, or the National Assembly, has debated it.

[Sarlos] What I said was that they should talk about everything with the deputies, because if the deputy finds that the journalist transmits what he has said, without polishing it or changing it, on an issue that appears of little consequence, then he will also talk about the topic which will be on the agenda.

[Juhasz] Can he speak about it?

[Sarlos] But the journalists also receive the material of the committee sessions, so he does not reveal secrets if the talks about what is there in the text. However, the deputy can demand that what he says be used by the journalist as background material rather than as information. There should be good cooperation between those who work in the organs of state power, state administration, and the journalists.

[Juhasz] We are in agreement.

[Szalai] While we are on this topic, should not the control and accountability function of the National Assembly be increased? In my opinion, there are plenty of formal elements in this area.

[Sarlos] We intend to strengthen, or improve the practice which already exists today. It often happens that special or permanent committees of the National Assembly get ministries or authorities to give a report at their session on whether they have carried out something, how they are carrying it out, and what their intentions are. The problem is once again with making things public. What still often happens -- I can say this mainly from my experience as former secretary general of the PPF -- is that we debate a certain submission, put forward modifications. These are accepted, but neither those who submit, nor those who accept them, insist on making public the changes. Yet the public ought to know this.

[Szalai] This is obviously so.

[Juhasz] The last National Assembly brought in a law on regional and settlement development, or, more precisely, the long-term talks involved in these spheres. Are the conditions, particularly the financial means, present for realizing these and what goes with them -- the greater independence of the councils?

[Sarlos] First of all, the National Assembly did not bring in a law on regional and settlement development; it brought in a resolution. This was stressed during the session.

It was stated that the resolution created an enabling act within which the councils can manage their finances independently, as can the ministries; they can make changes, modify programs, but from time to time they must give an account in the National Assembly of what has happened in this respect. When an enabling act is brought in, one cannot demand that the financial requisites of everything contained in it be given. This is not so. The funds must be created, and this must be done through the good work carried out in the spheres of production, the research institutes, laboratories, offices, and so on. However, the directions are given; the independence of the parishes, of the councils, is constantly increasing, and must increase because they are in the best position to decide what needs to be done in a village or what cannot be done. Secondly, when someone knows that he can realize his ideas, he will get at least part of the financial reslurces for it, and then the state will give further support, in line with the agreement between them.

[Szalai] This conversation cannot finish without mentioning the role and future of the PPF. There are opinions stating that the People's Front movement is too extensive, and resources are fragmented instead of being concentrated on important matters. What is your view on this?

[Sarlos] This ought to be seen by critics from the inside, because if someone works in an area and is free to choose the topics and issues with which he deals, then everything seems to be important to him at the same time and he wants to devote his attention to all of them. Even today I do not think that the PPF deals with too many issues and therefore does not have enough energy to focus on important issues and to solve them or to develop proposals for their solution. There are 10.5 million people living in Hungary; a significant portion of these want to participate in public life, and they can work in the People's Front without any tie or precondition. When someone starts working somewhere, he sees the demands and problems of his own profession and expects that the institution for which he works should be dealt with. This does not mean that the leading bodies of the PPF have no desire to choose among the issues at hand, but not on the basis of whether they like it or not, by saying: Either this or that should be done by someone else, this one I will do myself again, those other two things have to be done by someone else. And this is precisely because we are talking about a movement which unites the entire population and has the possibility of transferring certain tasks to social organizations and mass organizations or to attract the attention of state organizations to certain matters.

[Szalai] The reason I am interested in this question is that you used to be the general secretary of the PPF and now you are the president of the National Assembly. From which post can you survey the position, place and significance of the People's Front movement?

[Sarlos] This is a question I cannot answer, because one's tasks and duties are different, and the apple cannot be compared with the breadroll.

[Juhasz] In the housing districts the PPF can rely on more than the pensioners who are said to have the time for work. This is very important.

[Sarlos] Yes, and this is natural. Precisely because the PPF sets no conditions about who can participate in its work, no one has to get involved in line with some sort of membership rule. People have the right to do some work today and then they can rest for a year. And they have the right to take part in everything and ask for information on everything, depending on how much energy they have. And anyone can express an opinion on anything freely within the framework of the PPF.

[Juhasz] At the end of the program perhaps I ought to recall the following quotation:

Lenin wrote somewhere -- although we are of course aware that conditions existing in the young Soviet state at that time cannot be applied to contemporary Hungarian reality -- that if we have been left with one party then people outside the party must really be given the opportunity to watch over the party. This is where the quote ends. Do you see a link between the democratization of state life and democracy within the party? To what extent does the party wish to share the responsibility of decision-making with the citizens?

[Sarlos] There can be an easy answer to this question. We are in that stage of development when I could easily say that the party is not the party of party members but that of the Hungarian people. Consequently, it cannot make decisions by taking into account the opinions of 8000 party members while ignoring the opinion of 9.5 million non-party members. Very rarely has it happened or does it happen in the life of a country that which is practiced in our country, namely that in the period preceeding the party congress the congress guidelines are not only discussed by party organizations but also by social institutions employing mostly non-party members. And let me divulge a secret: Prior to the congress -- and this has now happened three or four times -- I met churchmen and informed them about how we were preparing for the congress and what intentions and plans we had there.

This was made possible by the traditionally good relations between the churches and the state, by our flexible way of thinking, and our respect for all Hungarian citizens, and it was made possible by the fact that we not only proclaim the importance of national unity but also practice it.

[Szalai] How far have we got in the implementation of the process of harmonizing individual interests and bringing them in line with public interests?

[Sarlos] The development of a political stance happens by the party being familiar with the opinions, tastes, aims, and will of the citizens in a given situation, and building on this it shapes a program. This is the harmonization of interests. But anyone who lives in politics and the public domain knows not all goals and decisions are realized within 24 hours after this. Because what are we talking about here? First: Those who represent and shape the public interest are not independent in making decisions and formulating stances. Secondly: The individual interests of a person are always known to that person, that is, he always knows what he wants and is not keen to accept that the realization of one of his interests must be denied because it goes against the interest of the public. Thirdly: The leadership must urge that everyone have a stake, and that this should be achieved by everyone by good work and honest behavior. I would not like to say that the overwhelming majority of people in Hungary accept this or live by this principle, as even the most honest person sometimes considers his individual interest more important. So it will be the fruit of a long process; the public interest cannot ever exclude the assertion of individual interest, but individual interest must never violate public interest.

[Szalai] Thank you for your replies.

COMMENTARY NOTES RESPONSE TO RADIO MARTI

LD201328 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 20 May 85

[Istvan Kulcsar commentary]

[Text] The new American transmitter is a kind of Radio Free Europe that transmits programs to Cuba for 14 hours daily. It will supplement the Spanish-language programs transmitted to the Caribbean region by Voice of America.

It will focus its activity expressly on Cuba, and more precisely, against Cuba. The plans of Radio Marti appeared simultaneously with the coming to power of the Reagan administration, and these were then worked out in detail. The Congress in Washington voted $11 million annually for the operation of the transmitting station. Some 2 years ago, the editorial staffs were already organized; they were filled with work associates, primarily from among the ranks of the Cuban counterrevolutionary emigres.

Surprisingly, there is a primarily internal political reason for the radio station, which has been ready for work, only starting its active functioning now. When the thought of the establishment of a transmitter hostile to it emerged, Cuba made known, in no uncertain terms, that they will respond in a similar manner to this new operation in the radio war. It is a confirmed fact that medium-wave radio transmitters in Cuba can easily reach a considerable part of the territory of the United States, including the relatively distant Midwest, too. The local radios there, in Kansas and Minnesota, whose audience is primarily a rural population, fear that possible Cuban countermeasures might be able to disturb technically the reception of their broadcasts. For this reason, the representatives of the Midwest rural areas, among others, have protested, so far, against the start of the work of the pirate radio in Florida. It appears that this has been unsuccessful.

By the way, Cuba can respond to the activity of Radio Marti with express radio propaganda activity, which could be significant appearing on medium-wave. As is known, local radios in the United States broadcast their programs on medium-wave and VHF bands. For this reason, most of the listeners do not have sets suited to picking up short-wave at all. As a consequence, they are not able to listen to the programs intended for them from the European countries, including the socialist states. However, this could now change fundamentally.

JARUZELSKI 15 MAY ADDRESS TO ECONOMIC REFORM BODY

AU201258 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 May 85 pp 1 - 2

[Speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Economic Reform Commission and of the Council of Ministers, at the meeting of the Economic Reform Commission in Warsaw on 15 May]

[Text] Today's talks of the Economic Reform Commission are of special significance because we are summing up the achievements of over 3 years in the economic reform sphere. We are forming conclusions which should be important for the functioning of the reform in 1986-90. This is therefore the right time to assess the concepts and basic principles of the reform and determine the following: Do the changes in the system of economic functioning match our possibilities and needs? How is the introduction of the economic reform influencing the country's economic development? What is hampering a fuller use of the new mechanisms in order to achieve more rapid progress? In what direction **should** the system of managing the economy develop in order to meet the difficult development conditions in the coming 5-year period? We address these questions first of all to the commission, which has developed the reform plans and is exercising social supervision over their implementation.

We wish to ask similar questions at the National Conference of Party-Economic Aktivs. We want the reply to be honest and well documented. It is with this thought in mind, among others, that we asked party organizations, worker self-management bodies, trade unions in enterprises, and central offices to examine the introduction of reform of their respective spheres and determine how the new mechanisms of action are being used and what is hampering the development of socialist enterprise, initiative, and dynamics of action. In hundreds and thousands of enterprises, there have been special meetings devoted to implementation of the reform. We are summing up the assessments and conclusions stemming from them. Already one can say that these assessments match the main theses formulated on the basis of analyses prepared all over the country.

The final criterion of the effectiveness of the system of functioning are economic results. If we make an objective assessment of the conditions under which we commenced the reform and are still implementing it, then these results may generally be regarded as good. After the economic collapse beginning in the middle of 1980, first the acceleration toward catastrophe was slowed in 1982 and then growth trends were established from 1983. For the second year running, the economic growth rate has considerably exceeded planned expectations and amounts to about 6 percent. In 1984, productivity in industry exceeded the 1979 record and the population's level of consumption began to be restored. Market equilibrium is also being reestablished. Inflation is gradually being overcome. All this is taking place under restrictions and drastic cuts on imports from the capitalist countries, and at a time when about 25 percent of the foreign currency earned by exports to the second area of payments is being used to pay our debts. These are facts which cannot be denied. Apart from light there is also shadow. Many negative phenomena are still in force, and they must be firmly and quickly overcome if we wish to achieve lasting progress. I mean in particular such chronic diseases of the Polish economy as:

-- Low efficiency in the investments process;

-- Insufficient innovation and scientific-technological progress, both in enterprises and in the scientific-technological progress,

-- Low quality in production, low efficiency in trade, and an insufficient level of services.

With such ballast it is difficult to proceed to the 21st century.

Let us try to determine within the commission itself where the causes lie -- do they lie in the principles of the reform, in the detailed regulations, in poor implementation, or in an inadequately militant economic policy? We should provide answers to these questions first of all. It would be good to appoint an ad hoc group within the commission whose task would be to try and prepare appropriate assessments and conclusions and present them at the national conference in Poznan.

The second problem of particular importance concerns wage mechanisms. Demands to make starting conditions equal are constantly increasing. What is interesting here is that the number of these demands is not diminishing in proportion to the distance we proceed from the starting point. There is a far-reaching freedom of desire [uznaniowosc] in the development of wages. All this blunts the effectiveness of the reform. A failure to overcome this problem may even disturb fulfillment of the adopted line in the future. Therefore, we must work out the kind of system of injecting funds into enterprises which will not leave a shadow of doubt as to the fact that the following principle is being observed: Wages must be distributed throughout an enterprise according to the results, and wages of an individual employee according to his own work results. I believe this problem also deserves special handling by the commission prior to the conference.

The third problem is that one often hears the view that the entire economy is being reformed, yet the center remains in the same place. We have always believed and still do that the center is an important component part of the economy. One cannot talk of economic reform without a reform of the center. We have commenced a series of undertakings in this direction. The number of branch ministries has been reduced, and the function of state bodies has been altered, with emphasis on adapting the work style of state administrative bodies to the new mechanisms of functioning. We are aware that this process is not proceeding easily for various reasons, one of them being that the economy is being stifled by various kinds of restrictions on the factors of production, which is creating the need for intervention by the administration. However, I do not believe that these circumstances explain everything. The subject of the central bodies of management is not taboo. On the contrary, penetrating analysis, accurate assessment, and concrete conclusions are necessary. Every well-argued proposal aimed at improving organization and the method of economic development, and especially at harmonizing the strategic role of planning and the independence of enterprises, will be warmly accepted and considered by the government in its work.

The fourth problem is that we are developing for ourselves -- in accordance with general demands, by the way -- the task of stabilizing basic systemic solutions for the entire 1986-90 period. We know how necessary this is in order to rationalize the economy inside enterprises, undertake long-term technical-productional initiatives, and liberate considerable reserves for increased production. The experience we have gained is a strong trump card. We also possess very comprehensive and profound knowledge about future conditions for economic development. Of course, this is not complete knowledge, for it is difficult to predict the weather and foresee how it will affect agricultural output and other spheres of the economy. The effects of the latest winter are still fresh in our minds. They are making themselves felt and will continue to do so for some time yet. In addition, not everything has been settled concerning economic relations with the capitalist countries. We must take these circumstances into account when establishing how to stabilize conditions of action by enterprises. We must see to it that there is a maximum possible stabilization of principles and of systematic solutions, and that these are as flexible as possible as far as the tools of economic functioning are concerned, taking into account the economic situation. In any case, we must determine together and in good time to what extent and in what spheres enterprises may count on stable decisions and where it is impossible to adopt decisions in advance covering the entire 5-year period. We should also pay a lot of attention to these problems during today's talks and during the commission's further work.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO TRADE UNION LAW REPORTED

LD201306 Warsaw PAP in English 1136 GMT 20 May 85

["Assumptions of Amendments to Law on Trade Unions" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 20 -- A commission composed of members of the Council of State and the government, representatives of trade unions, Sejm (Polish parliament) deputies and experts worked out -- on the basis of an assessment concerning the functioning of the law on trade unions and an analysis of trade unionists' postulates -- draft amendments to the law. Following are some main proposals of amendments to the law.

Amendments to the law on trade unions should broaden powers, more fully define the role and strengthen the effectiveness of activity of self-governing trade union movement, define the function of trade unions in exercising supervision over institutions of labour protection, holidays and social insurances.

A proposal has been made to replace the statement "trade unions represent vocational interests of their members" with the following one: "Trade unions represent vocational interests of employees". This would correspond to practical activity of the renascent trade union movement.

Another proposal made in tune with postulates provides for broadening powers of trade unions to defend individual rights of employees with a right of the National Agreement of Trade Unions (OPZZ) to lodge extraordinary appeals with the Supreme Court [words indistinct] submit proposals to the Supreme Court concerning the defining of the judicial practice in such cases.

Other proposals concern the shaping of working conditions and pays as well as living standards. This applies, above all, to factory-level trade union organization. A proposal has been made to:

- Introduce a principle according to which decisions concerning the regulations of work, the arrangement of working time, plan of holidays, principles according to which social and housing funds are used (including means for defined goals) and according to which employees are granted benefits from social [words indistinct] funds, will be taken in agreement with factory-level trade union organizations.

- Broaden inspection powers of factory-level trade union organization authorizing it to conduct social inspection over the distribution of apartments at the factory's disposal.

A proposal has been made to transform the council for labour protection into a body which is to programme and inspect the state labour inspection. The council will be still set up by the Council of State but out of candidates put forward in two/thirds by the OPZZ and in one/third by the prime minister. [passage indistinct].

In order to increase the influence of trade unions on the development of culture, education and organization of holidays should be guaranteed by those who run their own holiday centers, to take part in supervising the Workers' Holiday Fund (FWP) according to principles which would be defined by a new law on FWP and to participate in the division of allotments in employees allotment gardens.

The main principle of the trade union activity should be to inseparably represent broadly-perceived employees' interests and development needs of the national economy.

A concern to ensure a general right to affiliate in trade unions resulted in a proposal according to which a factory-level trade union organization may be set up by at least 10 founders and will not be subject to erasing from court registers if after three months of activity the number of its members is lower than 50. This will be of particular significance for small work establishments.

A proposal has been made to uphold the decisions (Article 53, Passage 4 of the law on trade unions) according to which there is one trade union organization in a work establishment. So far this has been conducive to the integration of crews and served well the role of trade unions as a defender of employees' rights. This decision would be binding during the period whose end would be defined by the Council of State.

JARUZELSKI 14 MAY SPEECH AT INTELLIGENTSIA PLENUM

AU201221 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Report on introductory speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 13 May session of the 19th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Text] Introducing the plenum, W. Jaruzelski welcomed members of the central party authorities as well as State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski, ZSL Chairman Roman Malinowski, and SD Chairman Tadeusz Mlynczak. He also cordially welcomed the activists from the Patriotic MOvement for National Rebirth [PRON] led by PRON Chairman Jan Dobraczysnki; representatives of science led by Jan Kostrzewski, chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences; representatives of culture and art circles led by Bogdan Suchodolski, chairman of the National Culture Council; representatives of the economic and engineering communities led by Czeslaw Bobrowski, chairman of the Consultative Economic Council of the Council of Ministers; and by Jan Kaczmarek, chairman of the Supreme Technical Organization.

I welcome, W. Jaruzelski continued, representatives of the many social, scientific, and technological organizations; representatives of creative associations; and representatives of the centers for propagating culture. W. Jaruzelski also welcomed representatives of the Nowotki plant workers who, he said, had extended their hospitality to the 19th plenum, regardless of the difficulties caused by the presence of so many plenum participants.

W. Jaruzelski recalled that CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko had died on 10 March 1985 and had devoted all his life to implementing the ideals of the Leninist party and to the cause of strengthening and developing the USSR. He worked indefatigably to defend world peace, to prevent a nuclear war, and to improve the international atmosphere, W. Jaruzelski said, stressing that K. Chernenko had also made a valuable contribution to consolidating the fraternal relations between our parties and peoples and to developing and strengthening the cooperation and unity of the socialist countries.

Discussing the subjects of the plenum, W. Jaruzelski said that the 19th plenum would deal with the broadly conceived problems of our intelligentsia. It is an indisputable fact, he said, that the Polish intelligentsia and the workers class and peasants have made an enormous contribution to the development of socialist Poland. Quantitative and qualititive changes in the intelligentsia itself have been carried out during this development, he added. A relatively small group of intellectuals has become a mighty section of our society and acquired a great creative potential. The peculiarities of the times we are living in and the challenges thrown to our people by these times make it necessary for us to maximally mobilize all the forces of our people, especially the creative energy of our intellectuals.

Increasing the intelligentsia's share in solving the large-scale problems facing Poland and creating better conditions for exploiting the intelligentsia's knowledge, powers, and social militancy is now an extremely important task for the entire party and the people's government.

Our plenum, W. Jaruzelski continued, is being attended by about 300 party and nonparty representatives of the intelligentsia. Our guests include representatives of the various generations and most meritorious scientists, technicians, and cultural and artistic workers. Young people who continue to serve the country with their knowledge, energy, and abilities are also present here. We want to discuss together the intelligentsia's tasks in all the basic areas of the country's life and the conditions under which these tasks are to be successfully fulfilled.

The enormous tasks facing us, W. Jaruzelski continued, require the efforts of all our citizens, especially the knowledge and talents of our intelligentsia. We do not exaggerate when we say that the basic problems of our existence are at stake -- problems such as overcoming our mounting difficulties, ensuring that we are able to develop, and fighting for Poland's authority and worthy presence and place in the international division of labor.

W. Jaruzelski recalled that preparations for the 19th plenum began quite early and that the draft report to be submitted to the plenum on the role and place of the intelligentsia in Poland's socialist development had been published last January and had become the foundation of extensive discussions. Last February, March, and April, 15 central and over 700 local consultative meetings were held in this connection and were attended by all the communities of the intelligentsia -- scientists, educational workers, engineers and technicians working in industry and farming, designers, cultural workers, artists, health service workers, and state and economic administrative workers. Trade unions and creative associations made considerable contributions to these consultations. A number of individual talks and conversations were held with representatives of various intelligentsia communities. Many of them wrote in the press and spoke on television and radio. Journalists were also active in addressing this problem.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that many issues concerning the role and place of the intelligentsia in our country's socialist development have been addressed during the most recent informatory and consultative meetings organized by members of the central party authorities and during the sessions of the five problem commissions of the Central Committee. The Culture Commission devoted three consecutive meetings to the current problems of the creative communities. The results of these meetings were used during the preparations for the 19th plenum. A few days ago the Politburo materials for the 19th plenum on the problems of the intelligentsia and on its tasks in Poland's socialist development were published a few days ago.

W. Jaruzelski told the plenum that members of the central party authorities had also received the following materials prior to the 19th plenum: "Changes in the Structure of the Intelligentsia, Especially in 1973-83," which were identified by a team of the Academy of Social Sciences; "The Intelligentsia in 1984 -- Auxiliary Materials for the 19th Plenum," drawn up by the Public Opinion Poll Center; "The Lines of Ideological Subversion Against the Intelligentsia," drawn up by the Central Committee Information Department; and "Party Policy Concerning the Intelligentsia as Propounded by Party Congresses and Central Committee Plenums between 1944-80," drawn up by the Central Committee Central Archives.

W. Jaruzelski said the Politburo expects that the scope of preparatory work, the militant and extensive participation of members of the central party authorities in meetings and consultations, and, above all, the 19th plenum debates will map out the correct lines of activity and, in particular, trigger and stimulate added creative energy for the good of our fatherland -- the PZPR.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON TRADE WITH, DEBTS TO PRC

LD201202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 May 85

[Interview with director Tadeusz Kowalski of the Ministry of Foreign Trade by Anna Anorzejewska on trade with the PRC; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Anorzejewska] What do we sell the PRC and what do we buy from them? What currency is used?

[Kowalski] The transaction currency is the Swiss franc. This means a mutual balancing of trade each year. We export to China mainly coal mining installations along with a wide range of motor industry products, building construction equipment, and a number of metallurgical and chemical raw materials. We buy from China mainly rice, tea, nonferrous metals, paraffin, and a whole range of goods for the domestic market: knitwear, cotton textiles, enamel utensils, thermos flasks, textile and rubber footwear, leather goods; there is too much to mention in one breath.

[Anorzejewska] We buy so much. We received a credit in China to buy meat, among other things. Have we paid it off?

[Kowalski] We took out more than one credit. There were three. It is already time we start thinking about paying them off. In 1983 we bought 50,000 tons of meat, on very favorable credit conditions, I might add. In the following 2 years, smaller credits also earmarked for buying meat to improve supplies to the home market were taken out in China.

KING JUAN CARLOS OF SPAIN ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT

AU201040 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, King of Spain Juan Carlos I, and Queen Sofia arrived a short time ago in Bucharest on a state visit to our country.

The visit is an event of particular importance and great significance for the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Spain, between the Romanian and Spanish peoples who are linked by their common Latin origin and affinities of language and culture.

The arrival ceremony for the high-ranking messengers of the Spanish people took place at Otopeni International Airport which was festively decorated. The portraits of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of the king of Spain framed with the national flags of the two countries were placed above the entrance to the airport. Large banners expressed good wishes for Romanian-Spanish friendship and cooperation to their mutual benefit and for the cause of peace, independence, and international understanding.

The messengers of the Spanish people were welcomed at the airport by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, as well as by members of the State Council and government, and other Romanian officials. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu greeted King Juan Carlos I of Spain and Queen Sofia with particular cordiality as they left the plane. An honor guard presented arms. The national anthems of Spain and Romania were played and twenty-one artillery salvoes were fired. President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Juan Carlos I of Spain reviewed the honor guard.

The Romanian people welcome the distinguished Spanish guests and express their satisfaction with this new Romanian-Spanish summit dialogue designed to contribute -- through its results -- to developing relations between Romania and Spain and between the peoples of the two countries in their mutual interest and to the benefit of the cause of peace and international understanding.

From the airport, the official motorcade drove to the residence of the Spanish guests during their stay in Romania.

Opens Talks With Ceausescu

AU201941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/5/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, met and had talks with King Juan Carlos I of Spain, at the State Council Palace, on Monday afternoon.

The king of Spain conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a salute and most cordial wishes from the Government of Spain and from Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales.

Romania's president thanked and conveyed in turn a salute and best wishes to the Government and prime minister of Spain, expressing the hope that the two countries' governments would act in order to raise onto a higher stage the Romanian-Spanish political, economic, technological, scientific and cultural relations, in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

During the meeting emphasis was placed on the good relations between Romania and Spain and on the importance of expanding more the commercial exchanges and economic collaboration, in harmony with the potential of the two countries. Views were also exchanged on some aspects of the international political life and on the two countries' external activities.

Referring to the grave situation in the world, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the fundamental issue of our epoch was to halt the arms race, start disarmament, nuclear above all, and secure world peace.

The Romanian head of state considered that everything possible had to be done for the halting of the emplacement of the medium-range American missiles and of the enforcement of the Soviet nuclear counter-measures, for a passage to the reduction and removal of the existing missiles, of all nuclear arms in Europe. In this sense, the need was stressed for the Soviet-American talks in Geneva to lead to halting the nuclear arms race on the earth and in the outer space.

In this context, King Juan Carlos I showed that Spain would not accept nuclear weapons in its territory.

Romania's president and the king of Spain mentioned that the two countries spoke up for the settlement of the situation in the Mideast and of all interstate conflicts by political means, by negotiations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's position on a global, political resolution of the situation in the Middle East and underscored the importance of the convening of an international conference, under the UN aegis, with the participation of the Soviet Union, of the United States of America, of all concerned countries, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The King of Spain showed that his country welcomed the idea of the convening of an international conference within the UN for the settlement of the situation in the Middle East.

During the talks it was stressed that Romania and Spain supported the activity of the "Contadora Group" which should help solve problems in that zone, with the observance of the independence of the Republic of Nicaragua and of the Nicaraguan people's right to decide its destinies by itself.

King Juan Carlos I appreciated President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity and initiatives in the international political life, for a policy of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

The interview and talks -- which passed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding -- were attended by the foreign ministers of Romania and Spain, Stefan Andrei and Fernando Moran, respectively.

Honored at Dinner

AU201944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/5/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu gave a dinner in honour of King Juan Carlos I of Spain and of Queen Sofia, on Monday.

The dinner was attended by members of the State Council and of the government, executives of central institutions, representatives of the scientific and cultural life, generals.

Also attending were the officials who accompany the king of Spain in his state visit to Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Juan Carlos I proposed toasts followed with keen interest and punctuated with applause.

LIST OF UCY CC BUREAU, SECRETARIAT PUBLISHED

AU202021 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 May 85 p 3

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the 12th Congress of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY], an event of particular significance in the life and activity of the young generation, concluded on 18 May.

As the last item on the agenda, the delegates elected the leading bodies of the UCY -- 255 members and 125 candidate members of the Central Committee and 45 members of the Central Auditing Commission.

During its first plenary session, the Central Committee elected the UCY Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. Comrade Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, was unanimously elected as member of the Bureau and as first secretary of the UCY Central Committee.

The UCY Central Committee Bureau comprises the following 23 comrades: Maria Alistar, Ion Barbu, Sorin Bucur, Alexandru Busuioc, Nicu Ceausescu, Elena Ciocan, Mihai Constantinescu, Dorina-Mihaela Cornea Hasegan, Poliana Cristescu, Dumitru Dorobantu, Dinu Dragan, Ana Ferencz, Gheorghe Gurincu, Radu-Petru Lisenche, Aurel Marin, Georgeta Marinescu, Matei Ani, Zamfir-Ion Mitran, Silviu-Dan Pavelescu, Cristian Rosca, Ion Strugariu, Ioan Toma, and Florea Voinea. The 10 candidate members are Gheorghe Cata-Danil, Costel Ceocea, Floricica Dumitru, Dana Mazilu, Pompiliu Olteanu, Rodica Paun, Constantin Raduca, Martin-Karl Schuster, Virgil Sicoe, and Ella Timar.

The UCY Central Committee Secretariat comprises Nicu Ceausescu, Elena Ciocan, Poliana Cristesci, Dinu Dragan, Ana Ferencz, Matei Ani, Silviu-Dan Pavelescu, Ioan Toma, and Florea Voinea.

At its first meeting the Central Auditing Commission elected Comrade Nicolae Gradinaru as chairman of the commission.

MORARU ENDS VISIT TO EGYPT; DEPARTS 19 MAY

NC190842 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 19 May (MENA) -- Romanian Industry Minister Mihai Moraru [title as received] left Cairo for home this morning after a 5-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Industry Minister Engineer Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab. During his stay, the Romanian industry minister met with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the ministers of agriculture and trade. He also toured industrial sites in Hulwan and Abu Za'bal.

In a predeparture statement, Moraru expressed his pleasure at having visited Egypt and expressed hope that bilateral industrial cooperation will grow. He added that his tour of industrial areas allowed him to become familiar with Egypt's industrial development.

The Romanian industry minister also voiced his satisfaction with the Mubarak-Ceausescu meeting. He said it was indicative of the strong ties between the two countries.

Egyptian Industry Minister Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, who saw Moraru off at the airport, noted that they discussed all aspects of bilateral cooperation and reached agreement on many points. He added that the Romanian industry minister's visit was a good opportunity to introduce him to Egypt's industrial achievements. This, 'Abd al-Wahhab pointed out, was Moraru's first trip to Egypt.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE USSR'S TIKHONOV ON BIRTHDAY

AU192022 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 May 85 p 1

[Congratulatory cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on his 80th birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow:

Dear Comrade Tikhonov: On your birthday, it gives us pleasure to extend warm congratulations and best wishes for a long life and new successes in the highly responsible activity you are carrying out.

We value the upward trend of Romanian-Soviet cooperation and attach great importance to implementing the agreements concluded during the Romanian-Soviet summit meeting of June 1984 and the talks with Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. Within this framework we want to stress your contribution to developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Soviet Union.

We are deeply convinced that by further acting in the spirit of the agreements concluded between our parties and countries, relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union will develop and strengthen more and more in the interests of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

With warm comradely greetings,

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES PLANINC'S UPCOMING U.S. VISIT

AU201400 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today discussed a platform on forthcoming visit to the United States by Prime Minister Milka Planinc.

Prime Minister Plainc's visit will take place in the second half of this month on the invitation of President Reagan, it was announced.

The government also discussed functioning of the integrated domestic market and adopted a regulation on customs benefits for Yugoslav citizens returning home from temporary work abroad.

MAMULA, ARMY DELEGATION LEAVE FOR FRANCE

LD201001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0918 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, left this morning heading a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army for an official friendly and working visit to the French Republic and its Armed Forces. During his visit to this friendly country the federal secretary for national defense will have talks with his host, Charles Hernu, defense minister of the French Republic, on the further consolidation of traditionally good cooperation between the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia and France, and he will visit a number of units and establishments of the French Armed Forces.

At Batajnica Airport, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and members of the delegation were seen off by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, Chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army. Jacques Dupuy, ambassador of the French Republic to Yugoslavia, was also present.

MILITARY LEADERS MARK AIR DEFENSE DAY 20 MAY

Mamula Sends Message

LD201538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has extended a message of greetings to the soldiers, cadets, and officers of the Air and Air Defense Force, on the occasion of 21 May, Air Force and Air Defense Day.

I extend my cordial greetings and best wishes for your further successful work. You have again this year achieved important results in training, strengthening of combat readiness of units, as well as in firmness and the moral-political unity of your collectives. You have proved this through numerous military maneuvers and tests and through the participation of your representatives at the parade on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and the liberation of the country and at the air display and technical meetings, which demonstrated a high level of combat readiness, defense power, and a very good moral and political situation in our Air and Air Defense Force and Armed Forces in general.

The complex international situation and the difficulties that our society is facing on its way toward a socialist self-managing development continue to set for you responsible tasks and to demand a constant involvement in raising the combat readiness of your units and establishments and strengthening the overall defense potentials of our society.

A high degree of ideopolitical unity, awareness, and responsibility, and vocational and combat training are the guarantee that you will continue to preserve Tito's and our sky of freedom with perseverance and courage.

I also extend my greetings to the members of our aircraft industry, the Aviation Federation of Yugoslavia, air transportation, and airport organizations in the country.

Commander Interviewed

LD201538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0708 GMT 20 May 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG) -- The members of the Air For echelon have greeted the great jubilee of victory and freedom and the 43d anniversary of the Air and Air Defense Force demonstrating an even greater combat readiness, with squadrons armed with Yugoslav-made Orao and Galeb-4 aircraft. Their strength is based on training provided by people highly qualified to operate modern technology, who possess a high level of ideopolitical awareness and moral firmness.

This was a concise assessment made by Colonel General Slobodan Alagic, commander of the Air and Air Defense Force, during his interview with TANJUG journalists, the Yugoslav People's Army and the branches of the Army, on the occasion of tomorrow's Air Force and Air Defense Day.

Question: Are we capable of keeping pace with developed countries as regards designing and producing aircraft and other combat technology for the need of the Air and Air Defense Force?

Answer: Yes. Our aircraft science and industry achieved a jump in quality and became qualified for new projects on a larger scale by successfully embarking on a program of development and the production of Galeb-4 and Orao aircraft.

Question: Our public has already been informed about plans for a supersonic aircraft...

Answer: Not only a supersonic fighter, but the whole range of top modern technology weapons.

Question: The importance of airspace is increasing and consequently, the tasks of the Air and Air Defense Force are growing more complex.

Answer: It is true that the number of Air Defense Forces is on the increase in all the Armies. Missile, airborne, and special war forces are also expanding. Space combat weapons are being developed and there are increased possibiliteis of combat activities from space. This is the reality we have to bear in mind with regard to the doctrines of the Air and Air Defense Force, which we coordinate with the concrete military and political situation in the world, the development of military, particularly Air Force doctrines, economic potential of our country and so forth.

MACEDONIAN SAWP COMMITTEE DEBATES KOSOVO

LD201917 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 20 May 85

[Excerpts] Skopje, 20 May (TANJUG) -- The property of the people emigrating from Kosovo is being bought at incomprehensively high prices and as a result the question is being raised not at all accidentally and not all that infrequently of where do the buyers get that amount of money.

This question was raised today by Dusko Georgijev, chairman of the committe for intra-national relations of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference, during the meeting of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium which analyzed the document "SAWPY Activity in the Implementation of the Political Platform for LCY Action in the Development of Socialist Self-Management, Brotherhood and Unity and Togetherness in Kosovo" and draft stands regarding SAWPY's activity concerning the implementation of that document.

Despite the constant improvement of Kosovo's political-security situation, the notorious slogans "Kosovo--republic" and "Ethnically pure Kosovo," which are accompanied by pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate from Kosovo, continue to be used as part of enemy activity. Manifestations of changes in the ethnic composition of settlements are also characteristic of some municipalities in the Macedonian SR, Dusko Georgijev stressed. He mentioned the case of Tetovo municipality, into which 12,000 Albanians from Kosovo had moved in the past few years alone and where the average annual immigration from Kosovo is over 1,000 people.

During the debate, Dr Ivan Katardziev pointed out the wrong use of the expression "irredentism" adding that in describing counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo the use of the expressions "nationalism" and "chauvinism" is more correct. Vasko Kostojcinovski remarked that the slogan "Kosovo--republic" is a direct attack on the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia principles while the slogan "Ethnically pure Kosovo" is an attack upon brotherhood and unity forged during the revolution. During the debate, Boge Sotirovski brought up the question of objectivity of statements and assessments given by individual Kosovo officials which are at odds with the actual situation in the province.

SREBRIC, USSR'S ARKHIPOV DISCUSS TRADE TIES

For reportage on the visit to Moscow by Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, including his meeting with Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, see the Eastern Europe section of the 21 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.